

英 文 法 程 初 集

English Lessons

BY

C. D. TENNEY, LL.D.

Pientsin University Series

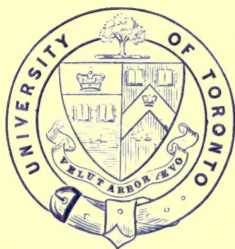
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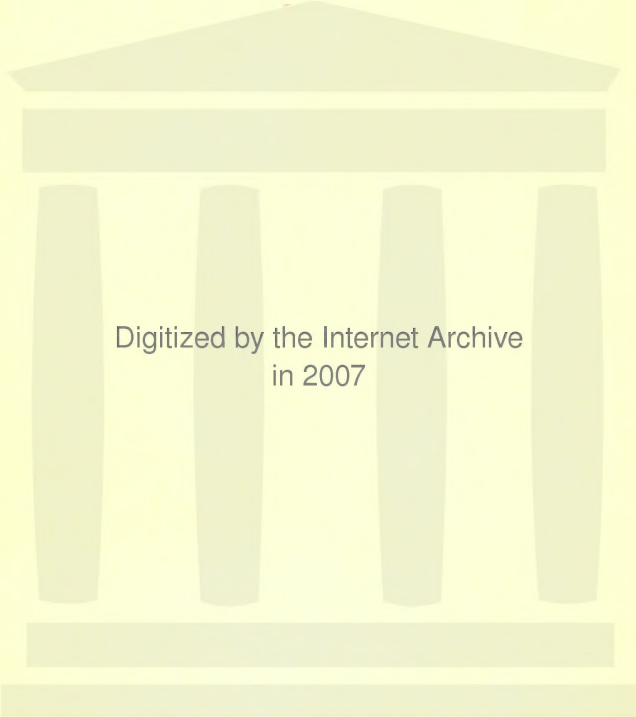
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集初程法文英

ENGLISH LESSONS

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C. D. TENNEY, LL.D.

PRESIDENT TIENTSIN UNIVERSITY.



LONDON

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

1905

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PREFACE.

 THE aim of this book is to teach and apply the most important principles of English Grammar, while avoiding as far as possible the technical grammatical terms. The order in which the construction are introduced is nearly the same as in Sampson's Progressive Lessons, and illustrations have been freely borrowed from that capital text-book.

The usefulness of these Lessons will depend largely upon intelligent teaching. Instead of burdening the page with remarks and rules, new idioms are often introduced in the order in which they may profitably be taken up, and the teacher should, if necessary, explain and illustrate more fully than is done in the text.

The experience of the writer has shown that it is necessary for pupils to go over the ground of English Grammar first in this rapid way, with daily exercise in translating miscellaneous sentences from English into Chinese and vice-versa. But there is a limit to the time during which it is profitable to confine the scholar to such work, and some of the text-books already published for teaching English to the Chinese give too long a course of detached phrases.

For an average boy over twelve years of age two months will be found sufficient to learn the sounds and combinations of the English letters. The Oriental Primer published by MacMillan and Co. is a very good book with

which to begin. At the end of two months the scholar may profitably commence these English Lessons, which should be finished by the end of the year. Lessons should also be given daily in some simple Reading-book. At the beginning of the second year, English grammar may be entered into in a more thorough and systematic way, and it will be more interesting and useful for the pupil to translate consecutive sentences and paragraphs of colloquial Chinese into English, rather than to continue the translation of disconnected phrases.

It is recommended that in connection with spelling the words in each vocabulary, the pupils should also be required to describe the sound of the letters according to the "Table of Sounds" on the next page. They should also be constantly drilled in the distinction between subvocal and aspirate consonants, and especial care should be taken that they do not form the habit of adding aspirate *s* to words ending in vocal or subvocal sounds.

The Chinese sentences for translation are written in colloquial Mandarin to correspond with the form of the English sentences, as the object of these lessons is primarily to teach spoken, rather than written English.

C. D. TENNEY.

Tientsin, May 1st, 1893.

TABLE OF SOUNDS.

A.

1. ā, "long a," as in lāte.
2. ă, "short a," as in hăt.
3. ä, "Italian a," as in fär.
4. a, "broad a," as in fall.
5. â, "fifth sound a," as in âir.
6. à, "middle a," as in àsk.

O.

1. ō, "long o," as in sō.
2. ǒ, "short o," as in ǒx.

OO.

1. $\overline{oo}$, "long oo," as in $\overline{moon}$.
2. $\widetilde{oo}$, "short oo," as in $\widetilde{look}$.

E.

1. ē, "long e," as in mēet.
2. ĕ, "short e," as in mĕt.
3. ě, "third sound e," as in hĕr.

I.

1. ī, "long i," as in hīgh.
2. ĭ, "short i," as in hĭm.

U.

1. ū, "long u," as in ūse.
2. ŭ, "short u," as in ŭs.

Diphthongs.

- oi, or oy, as in oil, boy.
ou or ow, as in out, owl.

EQUIVALENTS.

ă = ǒ, as in what.

ê = â, as in thêre.

ĩ = ĕ, as in thĭrd.

ē = ā, as in they.

ĩ = ĕ, as in polĭce.

o = $\overline{oo}$, as in dō.

o = $\widetilde{oo}$, as in womăn.

ò = ŭ, as in còme.

ô = ă, as in fôr.

u = $\overline{oo}$, as in rŭle.

u = $\widetilde{oo}$ as in fŭll.

û = ĕ, as in ûrn.

ȳ = ĭ, as in mȳ.

ȳ = ĭ, as in citȳ.

Consonants having more than one sound marked as follows:—

c, "hard c," as in call.

ç, "soft c," as in reçoive.

g, "hard g," as in get.

ğ, "soft g," as in gender.

s, "aspirate s," as in this.

s₁, "subvocal s," as in hĭs₁.

th, "aspirate th," as in think.

th, "subvocal th," as in this.

ch, "soft ch," as in child.

ch, "hard ch," Christian.

u = ng, as in ĩnk.

x, "subvocal x" (= gs), as in exĭst₁.

ENGLISH LESSONS.

LESSON I.

I have.
you have.
he has.

我有
你有
他有

we have.
you have.
they have.

我們有
你們有
他們有

a ; an. 一個

the.

這個。那個

and. 亦, 同

a pen.
a fan.
a book.
a cart.
a chair.

一管筆
一把扇子
一本書
一輛車
一把椅子

a horse.
a dog.
a cup.
a tree.
a lamp.

一匹馬
一隻狗
一個茶碗
一棵樹
一盞燈

I have a pen and a fan.

He has a horse and a dog.

You have a cup.

I have a book, a fan, and the lamp.

They have the horse and the cart.

我有一管筆

他有一本書

你有一把扇子亦有一本書

你們有一本書亦有一管筆

我們有一棵樹

你們有那個茶碗同那把扇子

我有一盞燈亦有一本書

我們有那輛車

他有一把椅子

他們有車馬

LESSON IV.

Nouns.

slate.	石板	ship.	大船
road.	道路	boat.	小船
desk.	書桌	steamer.	火輪船
map.	地圖	room.	屋子
pencil.	鉛筆	house.	房子
coat.	褂子	boot.	靴子

I have two books.
 They have six maps.
 He has four houses.
 The horse has two ears.
 They have three lamps.
 Have you a slate?
 I have two slates.
 I have a map on the desk.
 They have three coats.
 The house has six rooms.

他們有靴子亦有一件褂子
 你有一把椅子在屋裏麼
 我有兩把椅子亦有一張書桌
 他有一隻火輪船麼
 他有一隻火輪船亦有二隻小船
 這個小孩子有一隻小船麼
 他沒有小船
 我有一管筆一本書亦有一幅地圖
 我們有兩管鉛筆
 這個小孩子有兩匹馬一輛車兩隻小船

LESSON V.

Nouns.

father.	父	niece.	姪女
mother.	母	son.	兒子
uncle.	伯, 叔, 舅	daughter.	女兒
aunt.	姑母, 姨母	brother.	兄弟
nephew.	姪子	sister.	姊妹

but 但是

Have you a brother?

I have two brothers and three sisters.

Have you nephews and nieces?

I have four nephews and one niece.

Have they an aunt?

They have not an aunt, but they have two uncles.

They have a son and two daughters.

He has three sons.

She has two daughters

We have a nephew and two nieces.

你有姪子麼

我沒有姪子我有伯父

你有兄弟姊妹麼

我有兩個姊妹一個兄弟

他有父母麼

他有父親沒有母親

我有姪子姪女兄弟姊妹

那個小孩子有姑母麼

他有三個姑母

他們有五個兒子

LESSON VI.

Nouns.

head.	頭	chin.	下巴
neck.	頸項	cheek.	腮
face.	臉	hand.	手
nose.	鼻	finger.	手指頭
mouth.	口	leg	腿

A man has two arms and two legs.

A horse has four legs.

An ape has four hands.

We have ten fingers.

Has your niece a slate?

She has not a slate.

Have your two brothers a steamer?

They have a ship, but they have not a steamer.

A horse has two ears, a nose, and a mouth.

We have uncles and aunts.

我有一個下巴兩個腮

我有兩個眼一個鼻子

這張書桌有三條腿麼

這張書桌有六條腿

那個人有兩個兒子麼

他有兩個女兒

那所房有八間屋子麼

那所房有五間屋子

我的叔父有五所房子

他有三本書在那書桌上

LESSON VII.

Nouns.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
man	men.	男人	ox	oxen.	牛
woman	women.	婦人	mouse	mice.	小鼠
child	children.	小孩	tooth	teeth.	牙齒
foot	feet.	脚	goose	geese.	鵝
sheep	sheep.	綿羊	deer.	deer.	鹿

Has the woman two sons ?

She has two sons and two daughters.

Have you a child ?

I have two children.

A goose has two feet, but an ox has four.

I have two sheep, but he has five.

The two men have nine geese.

Have the two men a deer ?

They have three deer.

Oxen, sheep, and deer have four legs.

這婦人有姪女否

他沒有姪女

那兩個小孩子有母親麼

他們有母親亦有姑母

這小孩子有兩個小鼠麼

他沒有兩個小鼠

這個人有一隻鹿麼

他有兩隻鹿

那兩個小孩子有七隻綿羊

小鼠有牙齒

LESSON VIII.

Adjectives.

good.	好	large.	大
bad.	不好	small.	小
old.	老	black.	黑
young.	幼年	white.	白
tall.	高	blue.	藍
short.	矮	green.	綠

Has the old man a good son ?

The old man has three good sons,

Has the boy a large slate ?

He has a large slate.

Has the woman a large house ?

No, but she has two small houses.

Have you a black horse ?

I have a black and a white horse,

Have you a white dog ?

No, but I have a black and white dog.

你有藍眼麼

我有黑眼

這個小孩子有兩塊大石板亦有一本書

這隻狗有三條白腿一條黑腿

這個少年人有父母麼

他有父母也有兄弟

我有一棵高樹

我兄弟有一匹白馬

LESSON IX.

*Nouns.**Singular. Plural.*

brush.	brushes.	刷子
watch.	watches.	表
box.	boxes.	箱
class.	classes.	等,班
fox.	foxes.	狐狸
dish.	dishes.	盤子

Singular. Plural.

match.	matches.	洋火
glass.	glasses.	玻璃杯
ditch.	ditches.	水溝
church.	churches.	禮拜堂
bench.	benches.	板櫈

RULE.

The plural of nouns ending in s, sh, ch, and x, is formed by adding *es* to the singular,

this ; these. 這個 that ; those. 那個

Has that man a brush ?

That man has two brushes.

Has he a watch ?

He has two watches.

Has that woman a box ?

She has two boxes.

Have these two men a bench ?

They have three benches and two chairs.

Have you a blue and white dish ?

I have two blue and white dishes.

你有一把大刷子麼

我有兩把小刷子

這個老人有一個好表麼

這個少年人有兩個好表

你有一個白盤子麼

我有三個綠盤子

他們有好玻璃杯麼

他們沒有好玻璃杯

我有好洋火

那些小孩子們有白牙齒

LESSON X.

Adjectives.

eleven.	十一	sixteen.	十六
twelve.	十二	seventeen.	十七
thirteen.	十三	eighteen.	十八
fourteen.	十四	nineteen.	十九
fifteen.	十五	twenty.	二十

This man has twelve black boxes.
 That man has thirteen white boxes.
 These children have blue eyes.
 Those children have white teeth.
 That old man has five tall sons.
 That tall man has twenty oxen.
 Has your uncle eighteen deer ?
 He has not eighteen, but he has fourteen.
 The oxen have large necks.
 Deer have small legs and feet.

這個婦人有一個小表
 那個少年人有一個大表
 你有十五管筆
 我有十二管筆
 這老婦人有好兒女麼
 他有十六個好兒女
 你有牛馬麼
 我有七匹馬十一隻牛
 你的父親有好玻璃杯麼
 他有好玻璃杯亦有好盤子

LESSON XI.

*Pronouns.**Singular.*

Before a noun.

Alone.

I.	我	my.	我的	mine.	我的
you.	你	your.	你的	yours.	你的
he.	他(指男人)	his.	他的(指男)	his.	他的(指男)
she.	他(指婦女)	her.	他的(指女)	hers.	他的(指女)
it.	他(指物件禽獸)	its.	他的(指物)	its.	他的(指物)

Plural.

we.	我們	our.	我們的	ours.	我們的
you.	你們	your.	你們的	yours.	你們的
they.	他們	their.	他們的	theirs.	他們的

Have you my book ?

I have not your book.

Has he your pencil ?

He has not my pencil.

Have we his large ship ?

We have not his large ship, but we have ours.

Have I their two white horses ?

You have not their two white horses

Have you his watch ?

I have not his, but I have mine.

你有我的筆我的書麼

我有你的筆我的書

你的父親有我的地圖麼

他有他的

你有你的褂子麼

我有我的

這個婦人有我的扇子麼

沒有,他有他的

他們有我們的馬麼

沒有我們的

LESSON XII.

I am.	我是	we are.	我們是
you are.	你是	you are.	你們是
he (she, it) is.	他是	they are.	他們是
am I ?	我是麼	are we ?	我們是麼
are you ?	你是麼	are you ?	你們是麼
is he (she, it) ?	他是麼	are they ?	他們是麼
I am not.	我不是	we are not.	我們不是
you are not.	你不是	you are not.	你們不是
he (she, it) is not.	他不是	they are not.	他們不是

Nouns.

parent.	父母	scholar.	學生
friend.	朋友	merchant.	商人
teacher.	先生	soldier (sol-jer.)	兵勇

They are my parents.

I am a young man.

I am a tall man.

He is a short man.

I am a scholar.

They are scholars.

I am his friend.

We are his friends.

My father is a soldier.

My brother is a merchant.

我的兩個兄弟是學生

那兩個人是我的朋友

那是你的箱子麼

那是我的箱子

那個箱子是你的麼

那個箱子是我的

那個綠箱子是你的麼

那個綠箱子是我的

那條道有兩條水溝

先生有椅子學生有板櫈

LESSON XIII.

Nouns.

bow.	弓	musket.	大洋鎗
arrow.	箭	gun.	鎗, 炮
target.	靶子	cannon.	炮
pistol.	小洋鎗	sword.	刀
revolver.	幾響的小洋鎗	spear.	扎鎗

Have you his bow ?

I have not his, but I have mine.

Have you my arrow ?

I have not yours, but I have his.

Has he their two pistols ?

He has not theirs, but he has yours.

Is this a target ?

Yes, it is a target ; and I have a bow and

three arrows.

Has that scholar our book ?

He has not ours, but he has his.

你的母親有我的書麼

沒有,他有他的

這個幾響的小洋鎗是你的麼

是我的

這是一枝好箭麼

不是,這是一枝不好的箭

你的兄弟有我的刀麼

沒有,他有他的

這些兵有一尊大炮麼

他們有兩尊小炮

LESSON XIV.

Nouns.

flower.	花	place.	地方
rose.	玫瑰花	purse.	錢袋
page.	一篇書	cargo, cargoes.	船貨
breeze.	小風	negro, negroes.	黑人
wind.	風	buffalo, buffaloes.	水牛
my own.	我自己的	our own.	我們自己的
your own.	你自己的	your own.	你們自己的
his(her, or its) own	他自己的	their own.	他們自己的

These are my own two guns.

This is your own white flower.

Have you my pencil?

No, but I have my own.

Have I your arrow?

No, you have your own.

This is her own rose.

Those are our own buffaloes.

Those steamers have large cargoes.

He has your purse and his own.

那個婦人有我的扇子呢或有他自己的呢

他有你的

這朵花是玫瑰花麼

不是,這不是玫瑰花

這本小書有二十九篇

這是好洋火麼

這不是好洋火

這是一陣好風

這是一處大地方

那些黑人有長扎鎗

LESSON XV.

Adjectives.

beautiful.	好看	ugly.	不好看
clever.	巧	stupid.	笨
kind.	和氣	cruel.	暴虐
diligent.	勤	lazy.	懶惰
empty.	空	full.	滿

He is a clever scholar.

These glasses are full.

This flower is beautiful.

This is a beautiful flower.

That is an ugly dog.

My purse is empty.

Those two scholars are diligent.

These two children are clever, but those two are stupid.

This is a beautiful place.

This box is full of matches.

那兩個箱子是他的麼

那兩個箱子是他的

那是你自己的樹麼

那是我自己的樹

那個婦人是我的姊妹

你有兩匹大馬麼

有,那兩匹大馬是我的

那兩匹黑白花的馬是我的

這兩個兵暴虐

那個黑人懶惰

LESSON XVI.

Adjectives.

thirty.	三十	eighty.	八十
forty.	四十	ninety.	九十
fifty.	五十	one hundred.	一百
sixty.	六十	one thousand.	一千
seventy.	七十	one million.	一百萬

Has the teacher sixty-five scholars ?

No, but he has thirty-nine.

Are the scholars clever and diligent ?

Twenty-five are diligent, and fourteen are lazy.

The one thousand soldiers have eight hundred and
ninety-five muskets

The scholars have seventy-five books.

He is a good, kind, clever, and diligent man.

Thirty-two negroes are on that steamer.

That man has large hands and feet.

He has one million five hundred thousand soldiers.

我老了麼

不老你是年輕人

你的先生暴虐麼

他不暴虐

我不是你的朋友麼

你是我的朋友

他們有一千五百個兵

這本書有五百四十三篇

這先生有十五個學生在一班裏

這禮拜堂裏滿了人

LESSON XVII.

Nouns.

thing.	物
strength.	力量
field.	田地
officer.	官
cousin.	堂(表)兄弟

Adjectives.

strong.	健壯
weak.	軟弱
several.	幾個
old.	舊
new.	新

who. 誰 *what.* 什麼 *which.* 那一個

Who is that?

That is my friend.

What is that?

That is a pencil.

Which horse have you?

I have the white horse.

Which scholar has my book?

That scholar has it.

Who are they?

They are my cousins.

What are those?

They are oranges.

那些人是誰

他們是我的兄弟

那個婦人是誰

他是我的姊妹

你是誰

我是他的姪子

誰有我的書

我的伯父有

誰有力量

健壯人有力量弟

LESSON XVIII.

*Nouns.**Singular. Plural.*

knife.	knives.	小刀
leaf.	leaves	葉
thief.	thieves.	賊
calf.	calves.	小牛
wharf.	wharves.	碼頭

Singular. Plural.

half.	halves.	半
wife.	wives.	妻
wolf.	wolves.	狼
shelf.	shelves.	架子
life.	lives.	性命

RULE.

The plural of some nouns ending in f, or fe, is formed by changing the f, or fe, to *ves*.

Have you a knife?

I have fifteen knives.

Who is he?

He is a thief.

Who are they?

They are thieves.

Has his uncle a wife?

His uncle has two wives.

What have you?

I have several things.

他的父親有什麼

他有房子亦有田地

你的兄弟有什麼

他們有幾塊大田

那是兩隻小牛麼

不是,是兩隻狼

那棵樹有綠葉

這兩個賊有小刀

這碼頭大

他們的玻璃杯是在那兩個架上

LESSON XIX.

*Nouns.**Adjectives.*

cow.	牛
hill.	山
table.	桌子
ground.	地
handkerchief.	手巾
roof.	房頂

blunt.	鈍
sharp.	快
right.	右
left.	左
high.	高
low.	底

Which are your two brothers ?

Those two tall men are my brothers.

Which are your two books ?

Those two red books are mine.

Has the cow a calf ?

The cow has two calves.

The roofs of these houses are high.

I have six handkerchiefs on that shelf.

What have you on your desk ?

I have a sharp new knife on my desk.

你的伯父有那'一本書
 他有你的舊書
 他有那'一根小洋鎗
 他有他自己的
 那'一個茶碗是他的
 那個空茶碗是他的
 你的兄弟有一把快小刀麼
 他有十六把鈍小刀
 你那'一隻手健壯
 我的右手健壯

LESSON XX.

Nouns.

year.	年	noon.	正午, 晌午
month	月	night.	夜晚
week.	一個禮拜	forenoon.	上午
day.	日子	afternoon.	下午
morning.	早晨	evening.	黃昏時候
at.	在	on.	在上邊
		in.	在裏邊

Is your slate on the ground ?

My slate is not on the ground.

What have you in your hand ?

I have a pen in my right hand.

What has your friend in his left hand ?

He has a pencil in it.

What has he in his right hand ?

He has a pen in it.

My right hand is strong, but my left hand is weak.

The wolves have sharp teeth.

這個山不高

我們有兩張長桌

他的牛有兩隻小牛兒

這把斧子鈍

誰在房頂上

我的兩個姪子在房頂上

我們的兩把刀快

這個老人軟弱

那個少年人健壯

有一隻輪船在碼頭

LESSON XXI.

Adjectives.

the first.	1st.	第一
the second.	2nd.	第二
the third.	3rd.	第三
the fourth.	4th.	第四
the fifth.	5th.	第五
the sixth.	6th.	第六
the seventh.	7th.	第七
the eighth.	8th.	第八
the ninth.	9th.	第九
the tenth.	10th.	第十
the eleventh.	11th.	第十一
the twelfth.	12th.	第十二
the thirteenth.	13th.	第十三
the fourteenth.	14th.	第十四
the twentieth.	20th.	第二十
the thirtieth.	30th.	第三十
the fortieth.	40th.	第四十
the one hundredth.	100th.	第一百
the one hundred & twentieth.	120th.	第一百二十
the one hundred & fifty first.	151st.	第一百五十一

Which month is this ?

This is the third month.

Which is your class ?

My class is the second.

He is the fourth son.

That boy is in the first class.

This year, the third month has thirty days.

My second brother has a steamer.

What day of the month is this ?

This is the 16th day of the 5th month.

這個官伶巧

他的兵又懶惰又笨

我的父親健壯我的伯父軟弱

那二十個人是誰

有幾個是我的老朋友

這篇是那一篇

這篇是第一百四十篇

這篇不是第一百十五篇麼

不是這是第一百二十一篇

我的兄弟是行三

LESSON XXII.

Nouns.

January.	正月	April.	四月
February.	二月	May.	五月
March.	三月	June.	六月
spring.	春	autumn.	秋
summer.	夏	winter.	冬

*Possessive Case.**Apostrophe (')*

RULE.

The possessive case of nouns is formed by adding 's to the singular and ' only to the plural.

[The plurals in Lesson VII. add 's.]

The soldier's gun is in his hand.

The gun of the soldier is in his hand.

The soldiers' guns are large.

The guns of the soldiers are large.

That man's right hand is large and strong.

The right hand of that man is large and strong.

My father's brother is my uncle.

The brother of my father is my uncle.

My uncle's son is my cousin.

The son of my uncle is my cousin.

My cousin's book is on the table.

The book of my cousin is on the table.

我朋友的衣服在他的衣箱裏

我有我兄弟的小刀

這個賊有這個老人的錢袋

他有這個官的刀亦有這個兵的大洋鎗

這個伶巧學生的書在書桌上

這兩個兵丁的褂子新

這個小孩子的頭大

我有這個少年人的表

春天樹葉綠

我兄弟的新手巾大

LESSON XXIII.

Nouns.

July.	七月	October.	十月
August.	八月	November.	十一月
September.	九月	December.	十二月

Kuang Hsü

光緒

A.D.

西歷 (耶穌降生以後)

This is the fourteenth year of Kuang Hsü.

This is the fourth month of the fourteenth year of
Kuang Hsü.

This is the year 1889, A.D.

What day of the month is this?

This is the fifth of May.

This is the fourteenth day of the fourth month.

This is the morning of the 25th day of September.

December, January, and February are winter.

March, April, and May are spring.

June, July, and August are summer.

September, October, and November are autumn.

今年是什麼年

今年是光緒十五年即西歷一千八百八十九年

這個月是什麼月

這個月是外國五月中國四月

外國正月三月五月有三十一天

四月六月九月有三十天

外國二月有二十八天或二十九天

一年自三百六十五天或三百六十六天

一個禮拜有七天

一天有二十四點鐘

LESSON XXIV.

Nouns.

clock.	鐘	Wednesday	禮拜三
time.	時候	Thursday.	禮拜四
Sunday.	禮拜日	Friday.	禮拜五
Monday.	禮拜一	Saturday.	禮拜六
Tuesday.	禮拜二	garden.	園子

O'clock. 點鐘

What o'clock is it?

It is nine o'clock.

What day of the week is this?

This is Friday

Sunday is the first day of the week.

Saturday is the seventh day.

What time is it by your watch?

It is eight o'clock by my watch.

The leaves of the tree are large and green.

The officer's sword is sharp.

今天是六月什麼日期

這個月不是六月,是五月

今天是五月十七

今天禮拜幾

今天是禮拜六

現在是早晨的什麼時候

現在是早晨六點鐘

這五個學生的書在書桌上麼

三個學生的書在書桌上

兩個學生的書在大桌上

LESSON XXV.

after. }	以後過去了	before. }	以前
past. }		to.	

Nouns.

sky.	天	mother-in-law.	岳母婆
clothes (plural).	衣服	sister-in-law.	嫂弟婦
tent.	帳房	brother-in-law.	姊丈妹丈
wing.	翅膀	quarter.	一刻
father-in-law.	岳父公	minute.	一分

It is quarter past ten o'clock.

It is half past eight o'clock.

It is fifteen minutes to nine.

What time is it by your new watch?

It is twelve minutes past seven.

It is nine minutes before ten.

It is quarter before eleven o'clock.

The soldiers' muskets are on the ground.

My brother's wife is my sister-in-law.

The officers' tents are large, but the soldiers' tents are small.

你朋友的兄弟在我屋裏

這小孩子的父親有幾所房子

我堂兄弟的衣服在他的箱裏

我堂兄弟的褂子在他的架上

十二點差十分

十一點過一刻

一天有二十四點鐘一點鐘有六十分

這隻鵝的兩隻翅膀是白的

這是我的舊衣服

我妻子的父親是我的岳父

LESSON XXVI.

Nouns.

dictionary.	字典	valley.	山谷
lady.	太太婦人	chimney.	烟筒
body.	身體	key.	鑰匙
fly.	蒼蠅	boy.	男孩子
city.	城	toy.	玩物

RULE.

Nouns ending in y preceded by a consonant, form their plural by changing the y into *ies*.

Have you a dictionary?

I have two dictionaries.

A lady is in the garden.

Two ladies are in the garden.

A fly is on your face.

Two flies are on your face.

These two oxen have large bodies.

My father's friend is in the valley.

Fields of rice are in the valleys.

Those two ladies are my wife's friends.

這本大字典是你的麼
 不是這兩本小字典是我的
 那兩位老太太是我的姑母
 那些兵的衣服是藍的
 我的朋友有一所房在山谷裏
 這是我姊丈的園子
 這所房有四個烟筒
 那兩個城大
 那些小孩子們有三把鑰匙
 牛有大身子

LESSON XXVII.

Adjectives.

dead.	死
alive.	活
hungry.	餓
thirsty.	渴
fertile.	肥
red.	紅

Nouns.

carpenter.	木匠
mason.	瓦匠
black-smith.	鐵匠
sailor	水手
gold	金
silver	銀

A sailor is in the ship ; he has a silver watch.

The carpenters are in the shop ; they have a table.

A rich man is in your house ; he has two gold watches.

My uncle has several fields ; his fields are fertile.

Several large trees are in my uncle's fields.

Two books are on the table ; they are mine.

Is your large white horse alive ?

No, it is dead.

你渴不渴

我又餓又渴

那是瓦匠的褂子麼

不是這是鐵匠的褂子

鐵匠的右胳膊又大又健壯

這塊肥田是你的麼

不是這是我姊丈的

這是你姊妹的那把扇子麼

不是這是我嫂子的扇子

這木匠同這瓦匠渴了

LESSON XXVIII.

Nouns.

poverty.	窮
riches.	錢財
wealth.	錢財
wood.	木
wisdom.	智慧

Adjectives.

poor.	窮
rich.	富
wealthy.	富
wooden.	木做的
wise.	聰明

That man has a wooden toy in his hand; it is not
his own, but it is his nephew's.

Who is this poor man?

He is the carpenter's uncle.

Many rich men are in Tientsin,

Our school is in Tientsin.

Have you a large wooden table?

Yes, the wood of my table is black.

Oxen's teeth are blunt, but wolves' teeth are sharp.

那個高身量的老人是誰

他是一個富人麼

是他又富又伶俐

他是個中國的官麼

不是他的兄弟是一個官

那些瓦匠勤謹麼

那些鐵匠勤謹那些瓦匠懶惰

那些讀書人聰明那些商人富足

我的岳父窮

天津是一個大城

LESSON XXIX.

Nouns.

person.	人	gate.	門
animal.	禽獸	rice.	大米
thing.	物	bread.	饅頭
husband.	丈夫	fruit.	菓子

Relative Pronouns.

who. which. that.

Who relates to persons.

Which relates to animals or things.

That relates to persons, animals, or things.

My uncle is in the garden.

The man who is in the garden is my uncle.

His two brothers are in that house.

The two men who are in that house are his brothers.

The book which is on the table is a dictionary.

The two books which are on the table are dictionaries.

The woman who has my clothes is at the door

The two women who have my clothes are at the door

The knife which is in your box is mine

The two knives which are in your box are mine

我箱裏的那三桿小洋鎗是你的

有我兩本大書的那個人在那所房子裏

有我兩本大書的那兩個人在那所房子裏

地下的那把斧子是木匠的

田裏的那兩匹馬是你兄弟的麼

田裏的那兩匹馬是我兄弟的

我有的那個表是他堂兄弟的麼

你有的那個表是他堂兄弟的

田裏的那個人同那個小孩子是我的朋友

你有的那管筆是他的

LESSON XXX.

*Gender.**Masculine.**Feminine.**Neuter.**Nouns.*

Emperor.	皇 帝	Empress.	皇 后
Duke.	公	Duchess.	公 夫 人
lion.	獅 子	lioness.	母 獅 子
tiger.	老 虎	tigress.	母 老 虎
boy.	男 孩 子	girl.	女 孩 子

Pronouns.

he.	他	she.	他
his.	他的	her.	他的

The Emperor has his high officers.

The Empress has great wealth.

The Duchess is in her garden.

The Duke is on his horse.

The boy has his book, and the girl has her fan.

My father is in his shop, and my mother is in her room.

The she-wolf is very large.

Is that woman a negress?

No, she is a white woman.

I have a cup, and it is full of water.

這是甚麼東西

這是一把小刀

他是公夫人

婦人身量亦小亦軟弱

男人身量亦大亦健壯

這個男孩子有他的玩物

這個女孩子有他的書

這個水手有他的小刀

這張桌有四條腿麼

有四條腿

LESSON XXXI.

Adjectives.

any.	有些	Chinese.	中國的
some.	有些	English.	英國的
not any.	沒有	Japanese.	日本國的
no (followed by a noun).	沒有	pretty.	好看
none(used alone).	沒有		

Have you any rice ?

I have some.

I have not any rice.

I have no rice.

I have none.

Have they any Chinese dishes ?

No, but they have some English dishes.

Have you any pretty flowers ?

No, I have none.

I have not any pretty flowers.

你父親有一匹馬麼

他有一匹馬

你伯父有馬麼

他沒有

你的朋友有書麼

我房裏的那個朋友沒有書

你有中國金麼

我沒有

這個商人有英國表麼

他有英國表亦有東洋表

LESSON XXXII.

Nouns.

paper.	紙
sheet.	張
piece.	塊
newspaper.	新聞紙
writing paper.	寫字的紙

Adjectives.

clean.	乾淨
dirty.	不乾淨
thick.	厚
thin.	薄
rude.	粗, 無禮
polite.	懂禮, 有規矩

Who has any paper ?

I have two newspapers.

Have you a sheet of paper ?

I have several sheets of paper.

Have you any sheets of good white paper ?

No, I have not, but my brother has.

Have you a small piece of clean paper ?

No, I have a piece of dirty paper.

Have you any clean clothes in your box ?

I have some clean clothes in my box.

你有一張厚寫字的紙麼

沒有,我有一小塊薄寫字的紙

你的朋友有一張新聞紙麼

有,他有天津新聞紙

他有英國新聞紙呢或是有中國新聞紙呢

他有中國新聞紙

你有乾淨衣服麼

有,我箱裏的衣服是乾淨的

這個小孩子無禮

我那個朋友很懂禮

LESSON XXXIII.

*There.**Nouns.**Adjectives.*

tea.	茶, 茶葉
spring.	泉
basket.	筐, 籃
bag.	袋
flour.	粉

strong.	濃
weak.	淡
fine.	細
coarse.	粗
sweet.	甜

Is there a book on the table?

There is a book on the table.

Are there any children in this house?

There are none.

Are there any sailors in that ship?

There are some sailors in it.

Is there any white flour in that bag?

There is not any flour in it.

Is there any weak tea in your cup.

No, but there is some strong tea in it.

有好看的花在花園裏麼

有好看的花在花園裏

天津有肥地麼

天津有肥地

那間舖子裏有東洋扇子麼

那間舖子裏有東洋扇子

他的藍子裏有蛋麼

他的藍子裏有蛋

這山上有好泉麼

這山上有幾處好泉

LESSON XXXIV.

Nouns.

wheat.	麥	cloth.	布
millet.	小米, 穀子	cotton.	棉花 (Adj 布的)
salt.	鹽	wool.	羊毛
sugar.	糖	colour.	顏色
water.	水	jar.	瓶 (大口的)

Is there any flour in the bag?

There is not any flour in the bag.

Is there any rice flour in that bag?

No, but there is some wheat flour in it.

Is there any salt in that box?

There is some salt in it.

Is there any spring water in that jar?

There is some salt water in that jar.

Is there any sugar in that shop?

There is no sugar in that shop.

那田裏有什麼

那田裏有穀子

你的兄弟有布在他的舖子裏麼

他有布在他的舖子裏

那個箱子裏有什麼

有布亦有衣服在那個箱子裏

有誰在那所房子裏

有我的幾個朋友在那所房子裏

這是棉花呢或是羊毛呢

這是羊毛

LESSON XXXV.

Nouns.

Chinaman.	中國人
foreigner.	外國人
American.	美國人
Englishman.	英國人
Japanese.	日本國人

Adjectives.

foreign.	外國的
woolen.	用木頭做的
woollen.	用羊毛做的,絨的
stout.	肥
thin.	瘦

whose. 誰的

Has he any woollen cloth?

He has some woollen cloth, but not in his shop; it is in his house.

Whose foreign book is this?

It is the Englishman's.

Whose Chinese books are these?

They are that foreigner's.

Whose fans are those?

They are my friend's

Whose American hat is this?

It is the teacher's.

那個高身量的小孩子是誰的兒子

他是我的兒子

你有誰的筆

我有我自己的筆

這是誰的木頭刀

這是那小孩子的玩物

那個胖人是誰

他是我的伯父

你有絨衣服麼

沒有,我的衣服是布的

LESSON XXXVI.

Nouns.

gate.	大門	wall.	牆
door.	門	partition.	隔斷
window.	窗	shutter.	水門, 窗戶門
floor.	地板	steps.	臺階
ceiling.	天花板	stairs.	樓梯

Whose (Relative Pronoun).

Who are the foreigners whose faces are black ?

They are negroes.

There is some wood in that room ; whose is it ?

It is the wood of the carpenter whose son is my friend.

Whose son is the boy that is in the garden ?

He is the son of my old friend

The man whose son is in the garden, is my uncle.

The man whose horse is in the field, is my brother.

The woman whose husband is in the room, is my sister.

The man whose eyes are blue, is a foreigner.

外國房子有玻璃窗木頭地板

這個中國隔斷堅固

這間屋子有白天花板

這個窗有綠水門

這個樓梯高

有紅衣服的那個英國人是一個兵

有藍衣服的那個人是一個水手

有高臺階的那所大房是我朋友的

有絨衣服的那個人是一個美國人

那個瘦小的老人是我父親的朋友

LESSON XXXVII.

Nouns.

money.	銀錢	tael.	兩
dollar.	洋錢	in ice.	錢
cent.	分	candareen.	分
mill.	釐	cash.	釐

Adjectives.

much.	多	many.	多
-------	---	-------	---

RULE.

Much is used with singular nouns, and *many* is used with plural nouns.

Has the blacksmith much strength?

He has much strength in his arms.

He has not much money, but he has many friends.

The merchant has much rice and many bags of flour.

The officer has much gold, and many silver dollars.

We have many books, and much paper.

There are many days in a year.

There are many dollars in this box.

There are many scholars in this school.

He has much Chinese money, but not many foreign dollars.

你有好米麼

我有不多

一塊洋錢是一百分

一兩銀子是十錢

一塊洋錢是一千釐

一塊洋錢是七錢銀子

在你箱子裏有好多衣服麼

現在我有不多

天津有多鹽

那塊田裏有好多樹木

LESSON XXXVIII.

Adverb

how. 怎麼樣 how much. 多少 how many. 多少

Nouns.

picul.	担	ounce.	兩
catty.	斤	foot.	尺
pound.	外國斤, 磅	inch.	寸

Adjectives.

sycee.	紋銀	long.	長
equal.	一樣	broad.	寬

How much rice have you?

I have one picul of rice.

How long is this room?

It is fifteen feet and six inches long.

One hundred taels are equal to one hundred and forty-two dollars, eighty-five cents, and seven mills.

They have one hundred taels of sycee silver, and twenty-five foreign dollars.

How many dollars have we?

We have one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty cents in our box.

How many catties of tea are there in the box which is on the floor?

There are three catties of tea in the box which is on the floor.

多少塊洋錢值五十兩紋銀

五十兩銀子值七十一塊四角二分八釐洋錢

十錢就是一兩

一百分就是一塊洋錢

十六兩就是一磅

這本書有幾多長

十五寸長

幾多寬

八寸寬

這塊銀子是十兩二錢三分

LESSON XXXIX.

Adverb.

very. 極

Verbs.

write.	寫字	read.	念書
walk.	走	do.	辦
go.	去	see.	看見
come.	來	hear.	聽

Nouns.

lead pencil.	鉛筆	slate pencil.	石筆
--------------	----	---------------	----

How old are you ?

I am seventeen years old.

How old is that large tree ?

It is a hundred years old.

How high is that hill ?

It is a hundred feet high.

I see a very large house.

That is a very high hill.

You have a very short pencil.

That is a very lazy young man.

你有一管極長的石筆麼

我有兩管極長的石筆亦有一管短鉛筆

你的兄弟有一朵極好看的花麼

他有許多極好看的花

你餓不餓

我不甚餓

你朋友渴不渴

他很渴

我看見你我亦聽見你

我九點鐘上書房來十二點鐘去

LESSON XL.

Verbs.

love.	愛	wish.	要
hate.	恨	teach.	教
know.	知道	learn.	學

Present Tense.

Affirmative.

<i>Singular.</i>	I read.	you read.	he reads.
<i>Plural.</i>	we read.	you read.	they read.

Interrogative.

<i>Singular.</i>	do I read ?	do you read ?	does he read ?
<i>Plural.</i>	do we read ?	do you read ?	do they read ?

Negative.

<i>Singular.</i>	I do not read.	you do not read.	he does not read.
<i>Plural.</i>	we do not read.	you do not read.	they do not read.

Do you love your parents ?

Yes, I love my parents.

The teacher teaches, and the scholar learns.

Do you know your lesson ?

I do not know it.

Does he hate that foreigner ?

No, but he does not love him.

Do you wish to go to an English school ?

Yes, I wish to go.

The old man does not read French.

你寫英國字麼

我寫英國字亦念英國書

他們看見我麼

他們不看見你

你聽見我麼

我聽見你

這是一扇極大的門

那是一扇極小的窗

你看見我那把快的小洋刀麼

看見的,那個東洋學生有那把刀

LESSON XII.

Adjectives.

little.	少	few.	少
slight.	小	great.	大

Adverbs.

only.	單	so.	這樣
slightly.	小	greatly.	大

RULES.

Little is used with singular nouns, and *few* is used with plural nouns.

Many adverbs are formed by adding *ly* to adjectives.

A great many = very many. A good deal of = very much.

The man has little strength, but much wisdom.

The scholar has little gold, but many books.

Have you any rice?

I have a little rice.

Has your friend any children?

He has a few.

Are there many trees in your uncle's garden?

There are only a few trees in my uncle's garden.

That man has a great many friends.

He has a good deal of money.

你的筆多麼

我的筆極少

你的兄弟有衣服麼

他的衣服極少

他有銀子麼

他有極少銀子

你的父親有極多錢麼

他有極少錢

這個外國商人有極多銀洋錢麼

他有極少洋錢

LESSON XLII.

Prepositions.

at.	在	by.	用
in.	在裏頭	with.	用, 同
on.	在上頭	without.	沒有
to.	到	for.	替, 爲
into.	進去	of.	之

Adverbs.

diligently.	勤	stupidly.	笨
lazily.	懶惰	cleverly.	巧
badly.	不好	wisely.	聰明

RULE.

Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

(*Very* qualifies only adjectives, or adverbs).

The scholars walk in the field.

I go to the door of the house.

They come into the room. He writes very badly.

We hear with our ears, and we see with our eyes.

I walk with my father.

Go to Tientsin without me this evening.

Do you go to Japan this week?

Yes, I go by the Japanese steamer.

Go to the store for me this morning.

你的朋友到花園去麼

他們到花園去

他們是到花園去呢還是進花園裏去呢

他們進花園裏去亦在花園裏走

你的朋友用外國筆寫字麼

他用外國筆寫的極不好

他念書極懶惰

這個鐵匠做這個做的極好

我知道他是一個極聰明的人

好學生勤勤念書

LESSON XLIII.

Verbs.

want.	要	visit.	拜會
desire.	要	fetch.	拿來
try.	試	speak.	說
like.	中意	rise.	上來起來
study.	讀書	set.	落

Infinitive Mood.

to love.	to teach.
to hate.	to learn.

Do you want to learn English ?

Yes, I want to learn English very much.

Do you like to study ?

I like to study in the forenoon, but not in the afternoon.

Do you try to learn ?

Yes, I try to learn.

Do you wish to go to Shanghai ?

I greatly wish to do so.

Do you wish to speak to me ?

No, I want to speak to your brother.

那個商人說英國話說的不好

太陽早晨上來

太陽晚上落

你要拜會那外國人麼

我不要拜會他

那個老人說話極聰明

那個小孩子說話極笨

這樣辦試試看

我中意辦這個

拿我的帽子來

LESSON XLIV.

Case.

*nominative. possessive. objective.**Personal Pronouns.*

Singular.

Nominative case.	I	you.	he.	she.	it.
Possessive case.	{ my or mine.	{ your or yours.	his.	{ her or hers.	its.
Objective case.	me.	you.	him.	her.	it.

Plural.

Nominative case.	we.	you.	they.
Possessive case.	{ our. or ours.	{ your or yours.	{ their or theirs.
Objective case.	us.	you.	them.

RULE.— Prepositions are followed by the objective case.

Some verbs are followed by the objective case.

How many cases are there?

There are three cases.

What are they?

They are the nominative, the possessive and the objective.

Do you want to go with them?

No, I do not wish to do so.

Do you hate him? No, I love him.

Do they wish to visit us?

No, they do not wish to visit you.

你要隨我在花園裏走麼

我要隨你在花園裏走

你說法國話麼

我說一點兒

你同你的弟兄愛你們的父母麼

我們愛他們

你的朋友不對我們說話

他單說中國話

那個小孩子要走道麼

他要走道但他只是太軟弱

LESSON XLV.

Relative Pronouns.

Singular and Plural.

Nominative case.	who.	which.	that.
Possessive case.	whose.	whose.	——
Objective case.	whom.	which.	that.

Nouns.

letter.	信	essay.	文章
picture.	畫	poem.	詩
neighbour.	鄰家, 街坊	theatre.	戲園
season.	季	post-office.	書信館

What does your brother wish to see?

He wishes to see a picture.

Which picture does he wish to see?

He wishes to see the picture which is in your room.

Does he wish to come to Tientsin?

He does not wish to come to Tientsin, but his friend wishes to do so.

Do you wish to try to write an English essay?

I greatly wish to do so.

Do you wish to visit my neighbour?

Yes, I greatly wish to visit him.

你看見那個老先生麼

我看見他

你看見那個老婦人麼

我看見他

你看見那些東洋兵麼

我不看見他們

你的鄰家是誰

他是一個外國人

你認識他麼

我要做一首詩

LESSON XLVI.

Interrogative Pronouns.

Singular and Plural.

Nominative case.	who.	which.	what.
Possessive case.	whose.	whose.	—
Objective case.	whom.	which.	what.

Nouns.

name.	名字, 姓	Peking.	北京
surname.	姓	Shanghai.	上海
given name.	名字	Canton.	廣東省城
school.	書房	Ningpo.	寧波

Adjectives.

cold.	冷	sweet.	甜
warm.	暖熱	bitter.	苦
hot.	熱	sour.	酸

Whom does your friend's brother wish to see?

He wishes to see your father.

Do you like to visit the man whom you hate?

No, I like to visit the man whom I love.

What is your friend's name? His name is Wang.

Do you like the winter in Tientsin?

No, the winter in Tientsin is very cold.

In Shanghai and in Canton the winter is not cold.

The name of this place is Tientsin.

貴姓

賤姓王

冬天極冷 夏天極熱

春天秋天不冷亦不熱

糖是甜的

我們在這個書房裏讀英國書

這個獸的名字是甚麼

是豺狼

你的名字叫甚麼

我的名字叫龍田

LESSON XLVII.

Adverbs of Time.

now,	現在	an hour ago.	前半個時晨
to-day.	今天	yesterday.	昨天
this morning.	今天早晨	yesterday morning.	昨天早晨
to-night.	今晚	last night.	昨天晚上
this month.	本月	last month.	上月
this year.	今年	last year.	去年

*The verb to have.**Past Tense.**Affirmative.*

<i>Singular.</i>	I had.	you had.	he (she, or it) had.
<i>Plural.</i>	we had.	you had.	they had.

Interrogative

<i>Singular.</i>	had I ?	had you ?	had he (she, or it) ?
<i>Plural.</i>	had we ?	had you ?	had they ?

Negative.

<i>Singular.</i>	I had not.	you had not.	he (she, or it) had not.
<i>Plural.</i>	we had not.	you had not.	they had not.

I have a book now, but an hour ago I had none.

Has your friend a slate ?

He has not a slate now, but he had one last month.

Had you any rice in your shop yesterday ?

Yes, I had a little in it.

Whose bow and arrows had you yesterday ?

I had my own bow and arrows.

Have you any horses ?

I have not any horses now, but I had some last year.

My friend had a pen in his hand an hour ago, but now he has none.

昨天我有一本書
 上月我們有兩本書
 你有一匹馬麼
 現在我沒有,上月我有一匹
 你有我的筆麼
 現在我沒有,前半個時辰我有
 你昨天有那'一本書
 我有你的書
 你的衣箱裏有幾件褂子
 現在我單有一件,去年我有三件

LESSON XLVIII.

Adverbs of Time.

day before yesterday.	前天
month before last.	前兩個月
year before last.	前二年
night before last.	前天晚上
week before last.	前兩個禮拜
three days ago.	前三天,大前天
three months ago.	前三個月
three years ago.	前三年
three nights ago.	大前天夜裏
three weeks ago.	前三個禮拜

The verb *to be*.

Past Tense.

Affirmative.

Singular. I was. you were. he (she, or it) was.

Plural. we were. you were. they were.

Interrogative.

Singular. was I? were you? was he (she or it)?

Plural. were we? were you? were they?

Negative.

Singular. I was not. you were not. he (she or it) was not.

Plural. we were not. you were not. they were not.

I was in the garden yesterday.

You were in the garden yesterday.

He was in my house yesterday.

We were at school yesterday.

You were in Peking three days ago.

They were in Shanghai the month before last.

Your book was on the table two hours ago.

The man who was in the carpenter's shop was my uncle.

The men who were in the carpenter's shop were my brothers.

Your two books were on the table an hour ago.

去年有極多英國船在天津麼

去年有極少英國船在天津

昨天有水在這個瓶子裏麼

昨天沒有水在這個瓶子裏,前天有一點兒

前幾個時辰你的書石板在地板上麼

我的書在地板上我的石板不在地板上

去年書房有多少學生

去年有四十個學生

去年我的朋友有極多房子,現在他沒有

上月我有一匹好馬,現在死了

LESSON XLIX.

Verbs.

live.	住	shine.	照
eat.	吃	sleep.	睡
drink.	喝	awake.	醒

Adverbs of Place.

where?	in what place?	何處,那裏
here.	in this place.	那裏
there.	in that place.	這裏

- where. { 1. In the place in which.
2. In which place; in which.
3. In what place.

1. I wish to walk where there are many trees.

2. In Tientsin, where we live, the winter is very cold.

In the room where we are there are a great many scholars

3. I do not know where he lives.

Where is my pencil?

It is here.

Where was my book yesterday?

It was there.

Where are my brothers?

They are where my friend is.

Are my friends here?

They are not here, but they are where the teacher is

你在那裏讀書

我在我自己的屋裏讀書

你昨天在那裏

我在書房裏

有誰在那裏

有幾個學生在那裏

這個小孩子在那裏麼

他在那裏

你要往那裏去

你要往那裏去我亦要往那裏去

LESSON L.

Adjectives.

regular.	有定例	every.	每一個
irregular.	無定例	all.	都,總

Verbs.

add.	加	pronounce.	說(說口音)
------	---	------------	--------

Past Tense of Regular Verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs is formed by adding *ed* (or *d* only, if the verb ends in *e*). When the verb ends in *y* (preceded by a consonant), the *y* is changed to *i*.

*Past Tense of the verb to walk.**Affirmative.*

<i>Singular.</i>	I walked.	you walked.	he walked.
<i>Plural.</i>	we walked.	you walked.	they walked.

Interrogative.

<i>Singular.</i>	did I walk?	did you walk?	did he walk.
<i>Plural.</i>	did we walk?	did you walk?	did they walk.

Negative.

<i>Sing.</i>	I did not walk.	you did not walk.	he did not walk.
<i>Plu.</i>	we did not walk.	you did not walk.	they did not walk.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
love.	loved.	learn.	learned.
hate.	hated.	try.	tried.
wish.	wished.	like.	liked.
want.	wanted.	study.	studied.
desire.	desired.	visit.	visited.
fetch.	fetches.	live.	lived.

I walk in the garden every day.

I walked in the garden yesterday.

My brother and I walk in the garden every day.

My brother and I walked in the garden the day before
yesterday.

We study every day.

We studied last night.

Did you visit your uncle yesterday?

Yes, I visited him yesterday.

Did you visit him the day before yesterday?

I did not visit him the day before yesterday.

昨天那個小孩子拿了你的書來麼

昨天他沒有拿我的書來

前禮拜日你拜會了誰

我拜會了我父親的朋友

去年你在那裏住

去年我在上海住

現在你在那裏住

現在我在這裏住

你中意這個地方麼

春天秋天我中意夏天冬天我不中意

LESSON LI.

Regular Verbs.

gallop.

跑 (馬跑)

repair.

修理

urge.

催

count.

數

sail.

走 (船走)

thank.

謝

jump.

跳

call.

叫

Adverbs.

fast.

快

slowly.

慢

all men.

all the men.

All men love their parents.

Every man loves his parents.

All the horses galloped.

All the boys thanked the kind old man.

The carpenters repaired the table.

The father called his son.

Did all the steamers at Taku sail for Shanghai yesterday?

No, only three of them sailed.

Does your brother like to jump?

Yes, he jumps and runs much.

昨天那個學生讀了書麼

昨天他沒有讀書

今日早晨你的馬跑了沒有

他跑得極快

你催了你的朋友沒有

我沒有催他

昨天我給你的錢你數了沒有

我沒有數

你來天津坐的那隻火輪船走的快麼
走的極慢

LESSON LII.

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
am.	was.	是
begin.	began.	起頭頭回辦
buy.	bought.	買
come.	came.	來
do.	did.	做,辦
drink.	drank.	喝
eat.	ate.	吃
go.	went.	去
have.	had.	有
know.	knew.	知道
leave.	left.	離開,留下
mean.	meant.	意思

Nouns.

wine.	酒	beef.	牛肉
pork.	猪肉	bean-curd.	豆腐

Did your father buy a silver watch yesterday?

Yes, he bought a silver watch yesterday.

Did your friend come to Tientsin several days ago?

Yes, he came to Tientsin last week.

Did you drink any wine last night?

Yes, I drank a little wine last night.

Did you eat any pork yesterday?

No, but I ate some beef.

Did not your friend go to Tang-shan yesterday?

No, but he went there the day before yesterday.

昨天拜會我的那個人你認識麼
 我認識他
 你去年起頭讀英文麼
 不是我前三年起頭的
 你昨天吃了豆腐麼
 沒有吃我吃了大米飯
 今早你喝了水呢還是喝了酒呢
 我喝了茶
 昨天你在書房裏留下了你的書麼
 我在那裏留下了

LESSON LIIL.
Irregular Verbs.

Present. Past.

read.	read.	念書
rise.	rose.	起來, 上來
run.	ran.	跑
see.	saw.	看見
set.	set.	落

Present. Past.

sell.	sold.	賣
shine.	shone.	照
sleep.	slept.	睡
teach.	taught.	教
write.	wrote.	寫字

Nouns.

sun.	太陽
moon.	月亮

star.	星
weather.	天氣

Did the sun rise at six o'clock yesterday?
 Yes, it rose at six o'clock yesterday.
 At what o'clock did you rise?
 I rose at five o'clock.
 Did you see my uncle yesterday?
 Yes, I saw him.
 At what o'clock did the moon rise last night?
 It rose at eleven o'clock.
 Did you sleep well last night?
 Yes, I thank you, I slept very well.

誰教你英文
 一位美國人教我英文
 去年誰教你英文
 去年我哥哥教我
 上月你往那裏去了
 我往北京去了
 昨天你看見我父親麼
 我在木匠舖裏看見了他
 這封信是你寫的麼
 不是,我的朋友替我寫的

LESSON LIV.

Adjectives.

colloquial.	俗話的
bright.	亮
dim.	暗
yellow.	黃
easy.	容易

Nouns.

despatch.	文書
cloud.	雲
street.	街
store.	大舖子
native.	本地人

Colloquial Negative Forms.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	I havn't.	you havn't.	he hasn't.
<i>Plural.</i>	we havn't.	you havn't.	they havn't.

Past Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	I hadn't.	you hadn't.	he hadn't.
<i>Plural.</i>	we hadn't.	you hadn't.	they hadn't.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	I'm not.	you're not.	he isn't.
<i>Plural.</i>	we're not.	you're not.	they're not.

Past Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	I wasn't.	you weren't.	he wasn't.
<i>Plural.</i>	we weren't.	you weren't.	they weren't.

Present Tense.

Singular.

I don't walk.	you don't walk.	he doesn't walk.
---------------	-----------------	------------------

Plural.

we don't walk.	you don't walk.	they don't walk.
----------------	-----------------	------------------

Past Tense.

Singular.

I didn't walk.	you didn't walk.	he didn't walk.
----------------	------------------	-----------------

Plural.

we didn't walk.	you didn't walk.	they didn't walk.
-----------------	------------------	-------------------

Is your book easy to read ?

No, it isn't very easy.

Didn't you write the despatch yesterday ?

No, I hadn't time to write it yesterday.

This paper isn't clean.

I don't want to write on this yellow paper.

Don't you wish to go to Peking ?

I wished to go last year, but I hadn't the money.

I'm not a native of this province.

They didn't see you yesterday.

昨天夜裏月亮明亮麼

不明亮,昨天夜裏有極多雲彩

這個表是誰賣給你的

這個外國商人賣給我的

你認識我這個朋友麼

我不認識他

這條街是你住的街麼

這條不是我住的街

金子不是黃的麼

昨天你沒有喝酒麼

LESSON LV.

Proper Nouns.

America.	美國
China.	中國
Corea.	高麗國
England.	英國
France.	法國
Germany.	德國
Great Britain.	大英國
Holland.	荷蘭國
Japan.	日本國

Adjectives.

American.	美國的
Chinese.	中國的
Corean.	高麗國的
English.	英國的
French.	法國的
German.	德國的
British.	大英國的
Dutch.	荷蘭國的
Japanese.	日本國的

RULES.

Proper nouns, and words derived from proper nouns, should begin with capital letters.

Common Nouns.

*Singular.**Plural.*

American.	Americans.	美國人
{ Chinese, or	{ Chinese, or	中國人
{ Chinaman.	{ Chinamen.	
Corean.	Coreans.	高麗國人
Englishman.	Englishmen.	英國人
Frenchman.	Frenchmen.	法國人
German.	Germans.	德國人
British subject.	British subjects.	大英國人
Dutchman.	Dutchmen.	荷蘭國人
Japanese.	Japanese.	日本國人

All the people in a country.

The Americans.
 The Chinese.
 The Coreans.
 The English.
 The French.

The Germans.
 The British.
 The Dutch.
 The Japanese.

The Chinese are natives of China.
 The English are natives of Great Britain.
 The French are natives of France.
 The Dutch are natives of Holland.
 There is an American steamer at Taku.
 There are some Chinese ships at Chifu.
 There are some English goods in that shop.
 I have some French watches to sell.
 There are some German merchants in Tientsin.
 My friend has some Dutch cloth in his shop.

在香港住的人是英國人
 有白衣服的那個人是高麗國人
 天津有荷蘭國商人麼
 沒有
 這裏有東洋商人麼
 這裏有東洋商人
 大沽有法國船麼
 沒有那裏有兩隻英國船
 你是高麗國人麼
 不是我是中國本地人

LESSON LVI.

Proper Nouns.

Manchuria.	滿洲的
Mongolia.	蒙古
Portugal.	葡萄牙國
Russia.	俄羅斯國
Siberia.	西比利亞
Spain.	西班牙國

Adjectives.

Manchurian.	滿洲的
{ Mongolian, or	
{ Mongol.	蒙古的
Portuguese.	葡萄牙國的
Russian.	俄羅斯國的
Siberian.	西比利亞的
Spanish.	西班牙國的

United States, or	} 美國
United States of America.	
U. S. A.	

*Common Nouns.**Singular.*

Manchu.
{ Mongol, or
{ Mongolian.
Portuguese.
Russian.
Siberian.
Spaniard.

Plural.

Manchus.	滿洲人
{ Mongols, or	
{ Mongolians.	蒙古人
Portuguese.	葡萄牙國人
Russians.	俄羅斯國人
Siberians.	西比利亞人
Spaniards.	西班牙國人

All the people in a country

The Manchus.	The Portuguese.
{ The Mongols, or	The Russians.
{ The Mongolians.	The Siberians.
	The Spaniards.

Nouns.

emperor.	皇帝	side.	邊面
coin.	錢	character.	字

The Chinese emperor is a Manchu.

The Siberians are also Russians.

Are there any Chinese in the United States ?

There are a great many Chinese in the United States.

The Americans are natives of the United States.

Do you know any foreigners.

I know a great many.

Do you know any Spaniards ?

No, but I know several Portuguese.

Hongkong is British and Macao is Portuguese.

昨天你念了那本法國書麼

沒有,我不會念法國書

這個錢是中國錢呢還是東洋錢呢

這是中國錢

一面有中國字一面有滿洲字的錢是中國錢

那個外國人是幾時到天津來的

你說那一個外國人

我說這個荷蘭國人

西歷一千八百八十二年他離開

荷蘭國去年他來到天津

法國人有許多房子在天津

LESSON LVII.

Nouns.

coffee.	咖啡
milk.	乳, 奶
meat.	肉
vegetable.	菜

Adjectives.

bright.	明亮
dark.	黑暗
fresh.	新鮮
stale.	陳

Adverbs of Time.

when ? at what time ? 何時, 幾時

then. { 1. at that time. 在那個時候
 { 2. next in time. 以後

1. Last month I was in Peking, your brother was not there *then*.
2. At nine o'clock I studied arithmetic, *then* I studied letter-writing, and *then*, English Lessons.

when. { 1. at the time at which.
 { 2. at which time.
 { 3. at what time.

1. When I went to Peking, the roads were very bad.
2. In July, when I went to Peking, the roads were very bad.
3. I do not know when he went to Peking.

When did you begin to learn English ?

I began to learn English when I was fourteen years old.

What did you do yesterday afternoon ?

I visited my friend, and then I returned home.

When did you go home ?

I went to my home at five o'clock.

你幾時離開廣東省城
 三年前我離開廣東省城
 你吃素菜麼
 我吃素菜亦吃肉
 昨天你吃了什麼肉
 昨天我吃了豬肉
 昨天你買的那個麵包新鮮麼
 不是，是陳的
 昨天你往你朋友家去的時候，他在家麼
 那時候他不在家

LESSON LVIII.

Nouns.

pupil.	學生
word.	話
meaning.	意思
master.	主人
servant.	下人

Adverbs.

nearly.	差不多
almost.	差不多
quite.	實在
well.	好
much.	多

as.....as.

一樣

not as (or so).....as.

不如

as large as.

一樣大

as small as.

一樣小

as much as.

一樣多

as brightly as.

一樣亮

not as (or so) large as.

不如這樣大

not as (or so) small as.

不如這樣小

not as (or so) much as.

不如這樣多

not as (or so) brightly as.

不如這樣亮

I am as tall as you.

He is as tall as you.

His horse is as strong as mine.

You are not so diligent as he.

He writes as well as I.

Does the moon shine brightly ?

Yes, the moon shines brightly, but it does not shine
so brightly as the sun.

This flower is quite as beautiful as that.

I am almost as strong as you.

I have nearly as much money as that merchant.

你有同我一樣多的書麼

我沒有你這樣多

這個英國字是什麼意思

我不知是什麼意思

你知這個中國字的意思麼

這個字有好幾個意思

你在廣東的時候讀書同現在一樣勤麼

那時候我讀書沒有現在這樣勤

那個小孩子愛他的姑母與他愛他的母
親一樣麼

他愛他的姑母不如他愛他的母親

LESSON LIX.

Writing Materials.

foolscap paper.

大紙

note paper.

信紙

pen-nib.

筆頭

pencil.

鉛筆

pen-holder.

筆杆

blotting paper. 吃水紙

ink. 墨水

ink-stand. 墨水瓶

pen-wiper. 擦筆頭的布

eraser. 擦字的象皮

ruler. 尺

Present Participles.

walking.	running.	buying.
reading.	writing.	selling.

Present participles end in *ing*.

THE VERB TO WALK.

(Progressive Form).

Present Tense.

Affirmative.

I am walking.	we are walking.
you are walking.	you are walking.
he (she or it) is walking.	they are walking.

Interrogative.

am I walking ?	are we walking ?
are you walking ?	are you walking ?
is he (she or it) walking ?	are they walking ?

Negative.

I am not walking.	we are not walking.
you are not walking.	you are not walking.
he (she or it) is not walking.	they are not walking.

Past Tense.

Affirmative.

I was walking.	we were walking.
you were walking.	you were walking.
he (she or it) was walking.	they were walking.

Interrogative.

was I walking ?	were we walking ?
were you walking ?	were you walking ?
was he walking ?	were they walking ?

Negative.

I was not walking.	we were not walking.
you were not walking.	you were not walking.
he was not walking.	they were not walking.

RULES.

The present tense, progressive form, denotes a present action.

The present tense, simple form, denotes a general habit.

What are you doing now ?

I am writing a letter.

Are you writing with a pen or a pencil ?

I am writing with a pen and ink.

What was your father doing when I went to your house yesterday ?

He was talking with a friend.

Was he not writing on a sheet of foolscap paper ?

He wrote a few words which his friend said to him.

When do you use foolscap paper ?

I use foolscap paper for examinations, and note paper for letters.

現在這個木匠做什麼

他做桌子

這個紙是什麼紙

這是吃墨紙

這個墨水瓶裏的墨水是紅的呢還是黑的呢
是黑的

你有一塊擦字的象皮麼

有,我現在用的就是

現在你讀什麼書

我讀數學書

LESSON LX.

Verb.

can. 能, 會

Noun.

kind. 樣子

Adjectives.

other.	別個	able.	能
another.	別一個	unable.	不能

*Present Tense.**Affirmative.*

I can walk.	we can walk.
you can walk.	you can walk.
he (she or it) can walk.	they can walk.

Interrogative.

can I walk ?	can we walk ?
can you walk ?	can you walk ?
can he (she or it) walk ?	can they walk ?

Negative.

I cannot walk.	we cannot walk.
you cannot walk.	you cannot walk.
he (she or it) cannot walk.	they cannot walk.
I am unable to walk.	we are unable to walk.
you are unable to walk.	you are unable to walk.
he is unable to walk.	they are unable to walk.

this. 這個 that. 那個 the other. 第三個
these. 這 those. 那些 the others. 其餘的

This book is mine, that is yours, and the other is his.

I have three books ; two of them are here, but where is the other ?

Have you any other pen-holders ?

I have some other pen-holders.

Can you write well with a bad pen ?

No, without a good pen and good paper I cannot write well.

Are you able to speak French ?

No, I am unable to speak French.

Here is one sheet of paper ; who has another ?

I have several other sheets of paper.

這是什麼樣的外國紙

這是信紙

你會用中國筆在這紙上面寫字麼

或用中國筆或用外國筆,我會在這個紙

上面寫字

你還有別樣紙麼

我有一張大紙

爲什麼你用鉛筆寫字

因這個墨水是紅的,我不中意用

這三本書是誰的

這兩本是我的,還有那一本是我兄弟的

LESSON LXI.

Comparison of Adjectives.

There are three degrees of comparison.

Positive degree.	small.
Comparative degree.	smaller.
Superlative degree.	smallest.

The comparative degree of adjectives of one syllable is formed by adding *er* to the positive (or *r* only if the positive ends in *e*).

The superlative degree of adjectives of one syllable is formed by adding *est* to the positive (or *st* only if the positive ends in *e*).

When the positive ends in *y*, the *y* is generally changed to *i*.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
large.	larger.	largest.
old.	older.	oldest.
dry.	drier.	driest.
strong.	stronger.	strongest.
new.	newer.	newest.

The comparative degree is followed by *than*.

Than is a conjunction.

What are some other conjunctions?

And, but, and or are conjunctions.

This is smaller than that.

These are smaller than those.

I am younger than he. He is older than I.

This is large, but that is larger.

I am not stronger than you, but I am quite as strong.

現在天氣比昨天冷

這個人今年比去年窮

這個美國人比那個法國人高

這所房子比那所高

你的褂子比我的乾淨

他的刀比我的快

我的朋友比我高

我的舅父比我的父親年紀大

你表兄弟比你富麼

不是我比他富

LESSON LXII.

Adjectives.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
good.	better.	best.
well.	better.	——
bad.	worse.	worst.
ill.	worse.	worst.
little.	less.	least.
much.	more.	most.
many.	more.	most.
far.	farther, or further.	farthest, or furthest.

This pen is good, but that is a better one.

He is a better man than you.

My watch is a bad one, but yours is worse.

Have you as much money now as you had last year?

I have more money now than I had last year.

Has your brother as many dollars now as he had last month?

He has more dollars now than he had last month.

Taku is one hundred li from Tientsin.

Taku is ten li further from Tientsin than Tangku is.

Tientsin is ten li further from Taku than it is from Tangku.

北京離天津比大沽離天津遠

你的父親今天比昨天病好些麼

不好,今天他病重些

昨天你買的糖是比這個白麼

是,比這個白亦比這個甜

你有我這樣多米麼

沒有,我有比你少

你還要茶麼

還要一杯

這個米比那個乾比那個白亦比那個好

LESSON LXIII.

Verbs.

qualify.	跟着 (論字說)	bend (past, bent).	灣
awake (past, awoke).	醒	bind (past, bound).	纏
beat (past, beat).	打		

Preposition.

instead of.	當替	out of.	出
-------------	----	---------	---

Adverbs.

why.	爲何, 爲什麼
------	---------

Conjunction.

because.	因爲
----------	----

RULES.

That and those are used instead of *the* and a *noun*.

Very qualifies adjectives or adverbs in the positive degree.

Much qualifies adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative degree.

Why did that officer beat that soldier ?

Because he is a very cruel man.

Did your father go to Taku yesterday ?

No, I went instead of him.

This Chinese merchant is much richer than that foreign merchant.

Chinese women bind their feet, but Manchu women do not.

He is very weak ; he cannot bend this bow.

When I went into the house, he came out of it.

I have no other kind of cloth and I have no more of this kind.

The head of a child is smaller than that of a man,

那個老人比你健壯的多
 我現在比前二年畧健壯些
 你還有銀子麼
 我還有不多
 你的哥哥比你年紀大的多麼
 他比我大兩歲
 今天早晨你什麼時候醒的
 我六點鐘醒的
 昨天你爲什麼進那所房子裏去
 因爲我的朋友在那裏住

LESSON LXIV.

Verbs.

bite (past, bit).	咬	blow (past, blew).	吹
bleed (past, bled).	流血	bleak (past, broke).	打壞
bring (past, brought).	帶	choose (past, chose).	選
catch (past, caught).	捉拿	cut (past, cut).	割

RULES.

The comparative degree is used when one person or thing is compared with another.

The comparative degree followed by *other* may be used to compare one person or thing with a group of persons or things.

The superlative degree is used when one person or thing is compared with two or more others.

The word *of* usually follows, and the word *the* usually precedes the superlative degree.

This is large, that is larger, but the other is the largest of the three.

My coat is clean, yours is cleaner, but his is the cleanest.

Which pupil has the longest coat ?

John's coat is the longest ; the coat of every one of the other pupils is shorter than his.

Which of those dogs bit the child ?

The smallest of the four dogs bit him.

Who brought this letter ?

The oldest of those boys brought it.

The scholar's nose is bleeding.

This pupil is the best of all in the school.

誰打破了這個碟子

下人打破的

你說那一個下人

我說那個頂高的下人

夏天是一年頂熱的時候

那個老人是天津頂聰明的人

那個矮人是天津頂有錢的人

這個紙很不如昨天你買的那個紙

這個紙很不如這間房子裏所有的紙

這三把刀這把頂快

LESSON LXV.

Adjectives.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>	
beautiful.	more beautiful.	most beautiful.	好看
diligent	more diligent.	most diligent.	勤
fertile.	more fertile.	most fertile.	肥
generous.	more generous.	most generous.	大量
ashamed.	more ashamed.	most ashamed.	害羞
desirous.	more desirous.	most desirous.	願意

RULE.

The comparative degree of adjectives of more than one syllable is formed by prefixing more, and the superlative by prefixing most.

This flower is more beautiful than that.

This rose is the most beautiful flower in the garden.

Which ground is the most fertile?

The ground which is in the valley is the most fertile.

Are you as desirous to learn English as your brother is?

I am more desirous to learn English than he.

Your friend is much more generous than you.

Are you not ashamed?

Yes, I am more ashamed than I can say.

This scholar is more diligent now than he was last year.

美國田地肥麼

美國田地比中國田地肥的多

這個學生比書房裏各學生都勤謹

我念不熟書的時候我覺着害羞

那個學生是好學生麼

他比我巧亦比我勤謹

這朵紅玫瑰花比那朵白玫瑰花又大又好看

這個孩子比那個又高又健壯

這個米比你昨天買的那個米又乾淨又白

這個好商人比天津各商人都大量

LESSON LXVI.

Adjectives.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>	
clever.	{cleverer, or more clever.	{cleverest, or most clever.	伶俐
feeble.	{feeblor, or more feeble.	{feeblest, or most feeble.	軟弱
wealthy.	{wealthier, or more wealthy.	{wealthiest, or most wealthy.	富
hungry.	{hungrier, or more hungry.	{hungriest, or most hungry.	餓

RULES.

Adjectives of two syllables ending in *y*, or *ble*, are compared like adjectives of one syllable, or by prefixing *more* and *most*.

The comparative degree may be preceded by *the* and followed by *of* when the noun or pronoun used after *of* refers to both the persons or things compared.

Which is the cleverer of the two brothers?

Who is the wealthiest man in Tientsin?

I do not know who is the wealthiest man in Tientsin.

Is Mr. Wang much more clever than Mr. Li?

Yes, Mr. Wang is much the cleverer of the two merchants.

This small Chinese dog is uglier than that large Manchu dog.

This man is the laziest of all the masons who are here.

This Spanish sword is sharper and stronger than the Chinese sword.

Do you wish to be wealthier than you are now?

Yes, I wish to be much more wealthy.

A rich man can do great things.

你的朋友又和氣又大量麼

是的他是我所認識的人之中頂和氣頂大量的人

那個小孩子是懶惰呢還是糊塗呢

他是我所知道的小孩子中頂懶惰頂糊塗的孩子

你今年比去年更想學法文麼

是的現在我父親要我學所以我更想學

今日早晨你上花園裏去了麼

今日早晨七點鐘我上那裏去了

花園裏那一朵是頂好看的花

花園裏那朵大的紅玫瑰花是頂好看的花

LESSON LXVII.

Adverbs.

{ often.	常常, 多回	seldom.	不常, 不多回
{ frequently.	有時	never.	永不, 總沒有
ever.	有時	always.	永遠是
sometimes.	一回	many times.	多回, 多次
once.	二回	slowly.	慢
twice.	三回		
three times.			
{ fast.	快		
{ quickly.			

Some adjectives and adverbs cannot be compared ; as, some, several, this, never, always, etc.

Most adverbs are compared by prefixing *more* and *most* ; as, lazily, more lazily, most lazily.

My field and yours are equally long.

My horse and yours run equally fast.

Do you often visit your friend ?

Yes, I visit him very often. I seldom visit my uncle.

The sun shines more brightly than the moon.

He studies more diligently than you.

He walks the most slowly and the most lazily of all the scholars.

Do you sometimes go to Shanghai ?

Yes, I went there twice during last year.

你有時候看見過老虎麼

沒有,我總沒有看見過老虎

昨天你的功課讀了幾遍

我讀了四遍

你的馬能跑的快麼

比你的跑的慢

你常常拜會那個法國人麼

我不常拜會他

冬天天氣常常冷麼

冬天的天氣常常冷

LESSON LXVIII.

Adverbs.

<i>positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
fast.	faster.	fastest.
often.	oftener, or more often.	oftenest, or most often
seldom.	{ seldomer, or more seldom.	{ seldomest, or most seldom.
badly.	worse.	worst.
little.	less.	least.
much.	more.	most.
well.	better.	best.

• *Nouns.*

business (biz-ness).	事	chess.	棋
amusement.	遊玩	card.	片紙, 紙牌
game.	要法	ball.	球

Do you ever play at chess?

Yes, I often play.

Can you play as well as your brother?

No, he can play much better than I.

What do you do in the morning?

I walk in the garden for amusement.

Do you ever play at cards?

Yes, my cousin and I sometimes play for amusement.

Why does your father go to Pao-ting Fu?

He goes there on business.

去年你看見你表兄弟幾回

我看見他五六回

你在北京的時候你拜會你的朋友王先生麼

我拜會他好多回

上月海晏輪船到天津來的時候你見着他沒有
沒有, 去年一年的工夫我不過看見他兩回

你中意用什麼法子玩耍

我中意打球但只是我打的極不好

我愛父親比我愛朋友多

我愛朋友不如我愛我兄弟

LESSON LXIX.

Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
hear.	heard.	聽見	speak.	spoke.	說講
say.	said.	說講	listen	listened.	聽
understand.	understood.	懂			

Adverbial Phrases.

to-morrow.	明天	next year.	明年
day after to-morrow	後天	year after next.	後年
{ three days hence.	過三年	{ three years hence.	過三年
{ in three days time.		{ in three years time.	
{ in three days		{ in three years.	
next month.	下月	to-morrow	
month after next.	過二個月	morning.	明天早晨
{ three months		to-morrow night.	明天晚上
{ hence.	過三個月	in an hour.	過一點鐘
{ in three months time.		in a minute.	過一分鐘
{ in three months.		in a moment.	過一回

*Future Tense.**Affirmative.*

I shall hear.	we shall hear.
you will hear.	you will hear.
he will hear.	they will hear.

Interrogative.

shall I hear ?

shall you hear ?

will he hear ?

shall we hear ?

shall you hear ?

will they hear ?

Negative.

I shall not hear.

you will not hear.

he will not hear.

we shall not hear.

you will not hear.

they will not hear.

Did you hear the man speak this morning ?

Yes, I heard him.

Do you hear him now ?

Yes, I hear him now.

Shall you hear that man speak to-morrow ?

Yes, I shall hear him speak to-morrow.

Will your brother go to Peking next year ?

No, he will go year after next.

Shall you be able to speak English well next year ?

I shall be able to speak and understand English in a few years.

昨天你對我朋友說什麼

我沒有對他說什麼

你幾時對他講事

明天我對他講事

你的朋友們幾時上花園裏去聽鳥叫喚

他們明天去

今天太陽幾時落

五點半鐘落

你的先生幾時教你數學

明天九點鐘他教我

LESSON LXX.

Verbs.

Regular.

Irregular.

Present. Past.

explain.	講明	draw.	drew.	拉
omit.	失去,除了	drive.	drove.	趕
repeat.	背,再用	fall.	fell.	跌倒
ask.	問	feed.	fed.	喂
answer.	答	fight.	fought.	打架,打仗

Adverbs.

presently.	過些時	after (adverb or preposition).	以後
immediately.	即刻	before (adverb or preposition).	以前

Can you pronounce English well now ?

I can pronounce English better than I did last year.

I shall pronounce English next year better than I do this year.

Did he ask your father to come to my house yesterday ?

No, he will ask him to-morrow.

When I ask why do you not answer ?

I shall answer you immediately.

Do you like to drive ?

Yes, I like it very much, when the weather is fine.

Those two men will fight in a moment.

昨天先生講了你的功課麼

沒有,他今日下午講

這個下人喂了那個小孩子什麼

他喂了他大米飯同饅頭

那個小孩子不怕摔下馬來麼

不怕,馬走的慢

你在書房裏的時候必定不要談論

我的朋友會說德國話

你的朋友幾時上我家裏來

他過兩三天來

LESSON LXXI.

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
find.	found.	尋見	hide.	hid.	藏
fly.	flew.	飛	hurt.	hurt.	傷
forget.	forgot.	忘記	kneel.	knelt.	跪
freeze.	froze.	凍	lay.	laid.	放下
grow.	grew.	長	lie.	lay.	躺下

What (*Compound Relative Pronoun*).

What means *that which* or *those which*.

I hear what you say, *i.e.*, I hear that which you say, or
I hear the words which you say.

Will instead of *shall* in the future tense means *choice*
and *future time*.

I will go, means *I wish to go*.

Will you listen to that man ?

Yes, I will listen, but I shall not able to hear what he says.

Will you forget what I say immediately ?

No, I will not forget.

When will the water freeze at Tientsin ?

It will freeze next December.

Do orange trees grow here ?

No, where I lived last year they grew well.

Why did you hurt that boy ?

I did not hurt him, he fell down the steps.

明天請你上我家裏來吃飯

謝謝你,我明天有事,我後天來

你聽見那外國人問的話麼

沒有,我用心聽了,但只是我不懂

你知我手裏有什麼

不知道,你有什麼

是一管金筆

前不多一回我有的那一塊紙請你找着

過一回我就找

昨天那個有病的小孩子躺在牀上

LESSON LXXII.

*Irregular Verbs.**Present. Past.*

light. lighted, or lit. 點火

lose. lost. 失, 丟

make. made. 做

meet. met. 遇見

pay. paid. 付錢

Present. Past.

put. put. 放

ride. rode. 騎

ring. rang, or rung. 搖鈴

send. sent. 送, 差遣

shake. shook. 搖動

RULE.

After *when* and *if* the present tense is used instead of the future.

When he comes, I will tell him.

When I see him, I will give your letter to him.

Did the servant light the lamp yesterday evening before my friend came?

Yes, he lit it at six o'clock.

If you meet Mr. Wang this evening, please ask him to come to my house.

When the teacher rings the bell, the scholars must come into the school.

If your father sends you to the store, he will wish you to go quickly.

When foreigners meet, they shake hands.

If you find my watch to-morrow, bring it to me.

If your friend can speak Chinese, he will understand what the officer says.

廳北風的時候天氣要冷

若是明天那個火輪船來到天津,請你告訴我

若是來到我告訴你

今日下午若是天氣好,我們上花園裏去

你點着燈的時候,我要念書

若是他差遣一個下人來,我就同他一齊

到那商家裏去

若是你給我那封信,我要念

昨天他付了你那個錢沒有

昨天他沒有付我

上禮拜我的朋友騎一匹大黑馬

LESSON LXXIII.

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
shine.	shone.	照	sink.	sunk, or sank.	沉
show.	showed.	指現出	sit.	sat.	坐
shoot.	shot.	用鎗打	sleep.	slept.	睡
shut.	shut.	關	spend.	spent.	花錢
sing.	sung, or sang.	唱	spit.	spit.	唾

Compound Personal Pronouns.

myself.	我自己	ourselves.	我們自己
yourself.	你自己	yourselves.	你們自己
himself.	} 他自己		
herself.		themselves.	他自們已
itself.			

Did you write this letter yourself? Yes, I wrote it myself.

Did he shoot the gun himself? Yes, he shot it himself.

Will they sing themselves to-morrow?

Yes, they will sing themselves.

Did the servant shut the door? No, I shut it myself.

Do not spit on the floor. Please sit in this chair.

你自己買了這些書麼

不是,我的先生替我買的

你自己繙了這張文書麼

我們兩個學生自己繙的

誰喝了這個茶杯裏的茶

你自己喝了

下月你可以替我往上海去麼

不可以,你必得自己去,我沒有工夫

昨天你朋友付了那個人錢麼

沒有,我自己付的

LESSON LXXIV.

*Irregular Verbs.**Present. Past.*

spread. spread.

鋪開

spring sprang, or sprung. 跳

stand. stood.

站立

steal. stole.

偷

sting. stung.

螫

Present. Past.

strike. struck.

打

string. strung.

串錢

swear. swore.

起誓

sweep. swept.

掃

swim. swam, or swum.

浮水

By myself. 單我一個人 By yourself. 單你一個人

Did you do this sum by yourself?

No, my brother helped me.

The wolf sprang on the calf.

The thief stole my silver watch.

Did not the bee sting you?

Yes, it stung my hand.

Did you string those cash yesterday?

Yes, I strung them yesterday morning.

He swore he was my friend.

Can your little nephew walk by himself.

No, he is only one year old; next year he will be able.

靠窗單個站着的那個人是誰

他是個俄國人

偷東西的人是極糊塗

今早掃這間屋的那個下人是極懶惰

你會浮水麼

我年輕的時候會浮

請你把這塊布鋪在地板上

我爲什麼要這樣做

因爲濕了我要曬乾他

昨夜我乏了,我睡得極好

LESSON LXXV.

Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
take.	took.	拿	throw.	threw.	擲
teach.	taught.	教	wear.	wore.	穿戴
tear.	tore.	撕開	weep.	wept.	哭
tell.	told.	告訴	win.	won.	勝
think.	thought.	想	wind.	wound.	纏繞

May.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
may.	might.

Present Tense.

I may hear.	we may hear.
you may hear.	you may hear.
he may hear.	they may hear.

Past Tense.

I might hear.	we might hear.
you might hear.	you might hear.
he might hear.	they might hear.

May I go home ?

Yes, you may go home.

May I take my brother with me ?

Yes, you may.

May I tear this piece of paper ?

Yes, you may do so.

If you wish, you may throw this into the street.

What coat shall I wear to-day ?

You may wear your blue coat to-day.

You may tell the servant to fetch the lamp, if you please.

我可以去對那個學生說話麼
 若是你快回來你可以去
 我們明天可以在家裏住麼
 不可以,明天十二點鐘你們可以回家
 我的表兄弟可以同我一塊兒上書房來麼
 若是他要念英國書他可以來
 他們幾時可以吃飯去
 他們一會兒就可以去
 若是你能你可以做一篇文章
 我不能做的好但只我願意試一試

LESSON LXXVI.

Verbs have two participles ; the present participle and the past participle.

The present participles of all verbs end in ing.

The past participles of regular verbs end in ed.

The principal parts of a verb are the present tense, the past tense, and the past participle.

Principal Parts.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
walk.	walked.	walked.
love.	loved.	loved.
hate.	hated	hated.
wish.	wished.	wished.
learn.	learned.	learned.

The perfect tense is formed by adding the past participle to the present tense of the verb *have*.

RULES.

The past tense refers to a definite past time.

The perfect tense refers to an indefinite past time.

Have you ever walked up a hill ?

Yes, I have done so many times.

Have the scholars studied their lessons ?

Some have studied their lessons, and some have not.

Has your friend fetched his little boy with him ?

No, he has not.

Can you do this sum ?

No, I have tried, but I cannot.

Have you ever visited that officer ?

Yes, I have done so several times.

火輪船走了沒有

前兩點鐘走了

你在那裏住過

廣東省城上海天津我都住過

這個人加了那些數沒有

他前半點鐘加了

你沒有很催這匹馬麼

我沒有很催他

你給了那個窮人錢他謝了你沒有

昨天晚上他謝了

LESSON LXXVII.

Principal parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
am.	was.	been (bin).	是
arise.	arose.	arisen.	起來
awake.	awoke, or awaked.	awaked.	醒
bear.	bore, or bare.	born.	生
bear.	bore, or bare.	borne.	帶
beat.	beat.	beaten.	打
become.	became.	become.	變
begin.	began.	begun.	起頭
behold.	beheld.	beheld.	看
bend.	bent.	bent.	灣
beseech.	besought.	besought.	求
bid.	bade, or bid.	bidden.	吩咐
bind.	bound.	bound.	裹
bite.	bit.	bitten.	咬
bleed.	bled.	bled.	流血

RULE.

The perfect tense refers to an action within a period of time, part of which has yet to elapse.

Have you been to Peking this year?

Yes, I have been there twice this year.

Has that cruel old man beaten his servant this month?

No, he has not this year.

During this week the weather has become cold.

When did your younger brother begin to learn English?

He has not begun yet; he will begin next year.

Can you bend this large bow?

Yes, I have bent it several times during the last half hour.

I have become much stronger this year than I was last year.

那隻狗咬過你沒有
 前不多一會兒他來咬我但,只是他不能咬我
 這個月你的鼻子流了好幾回血麼
 沒有,今年沒有流過血
 這個禮拜你上馬場去過麼
 我沒有
 這月裏你拜會過人麼
 我拜會過我的朋友
 他們問過那個商人有好布麼
 上月他們問了他,他說沒有

LESSON LXXVIII.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participle.</i>	
blow.	blew.	blown.	吹, 颳
break.	broke.	broken.	壞
breed.	bred.	bred.	養
bring.	brought.	brought.	帶來
build.	built.	built.	蓋造
burst.	burst.	burst.	裂
buy.	bought.	bought.	買
cast.	cast.	cast.	鑄, 擲
catch.	caught.	caught.	捉
choose.	chose.	chosen.	揀選
cling.	clung.	clung.	抱住
clothe.	clothed, or clad.	clothed, or clad.	穿衣服
come.	came.	come.	來
cost.	cost.	cost.	值
crow.	crowed, or crew.	crowed.	鷄鳴

Adverbs of Time.

Used with the perfect tense.

yet.	已經	lately.	近來
already.	已經	recently.	近來

Since (*Adverb* or *Preposition*). 以後

RULE.

The perfect tense refers to what has been in the past and still continues.

How long have you lived in Tientsin?

I have lived here three years.

How long did you live in Shanghai?

I lived there for six years.

When did this cold wind begin to blow?

It has blown for two hours.

Have the officers caught the thieves already?

No, they have not caught them yet.

How many cups has that servant broken recently?

He has broken five since he came to this house.

今天你買過橘子沒有

今天早晨八點鐘我買了幾個

今天這個貓拿了耗子沒有

拿了幾個

這些木匠瓦匠蓋了你的新房子沒有

他們去年蓋了

那些學生在這個書房裏讀了二年書

那個人起來了沒有

沒有過一點鐘他就起來

近來外國商人買了極多羊毛

LESSON LXXIX.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
creep.	crept.	crept.	爬
cut.	cut.	cut.	割, 刺, 剪
dare.	durst.	dared.	敢
dare.	dared.	dared.	鬪, 激
deal.	dealt.	dealt.	待
dig.	dug, or digged.	dug, or digged.	挖, 掘
do.	did.	done.	做
draw.	drew.	drawn.	拉
drink.	drank.	drunk.	喝
drive.	drove.	driven.	趕
dwell.	dwelt, or dwelled.	dwelt, or dwelled.	住
eat.	ate.	eaten.	吃
fall.	fell.	fallen.	跌, 摔
feed.	fed.	fed.	喂
feel.	felt.	felt.	覺

Has your dog ever caught a rat ?

Yes, it has.

When did it catch one ?

It caught one the day before yesterday.

Has the old tree which was in your garden when I was there
five years ago, fallen yet ?

Yes, it has fallen ; it fell last year.

Have there been any thieves in your house lately ?

There have not been any lately.

How many beggars have the rich men of Tientsin clothed
this winter ?

They have clothed several hundred.

你刺了你的手沒有
 我用刀刺了
 那個工人幾時掘的這個洞
 他去年掘的
 你已經算了那盤數沒有
 我還沒有算
 今天你喝了酒沒有
 沒有從上禮拜一到如今我沒有喝過酒
 你吃了飯沒有
 前一點鐘我吃了飯
 馬夫喂了馬沒有
 還沒有過了一刻鐘他就喂

LESSON LXXX.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participle.</i>	
fight.	fought.	fought.	打架, 打仗
find.	found.	found.	尋見
flee.	fled.	fled.	逃去
fling.	flung.	flung.	擲
fly.	flew.	flown.	飛
forget.	forgot.	forgotten.	忘記
forsake	forsook.	forsaken.	離開
freeze.	froze.	frozen.	凍
get.	got.	got.	得, 拿
give.	gave.	given.	給
go.	went.	gone.	去

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
grind.	ground.	ground.	磨
grow.	grew.	grown.	長
hang.	hung, or hanged.	hung, or hanged.	掛
have.	had.	had.	有

Have the Germans and French fought this year ?

No, they have not fought since A.D. 1870.

Did you find your knife yesterday ?

No, I have just found it now.

Why have you flung your book on the ground ?

I did not fling it down ; it fell from the table.

Have the wild geese all flown to the South ?

Not all ; I saw a few this morning.

Have the scholars forgotten what I taught them yesterday ?

The careful scholars have not forgotten ; they will never forget.

天津幾時凍河

快了,水坑已經凍了

今年冬天天津的富人周濟了窮人沒有
他們買了極多衣服小米給了他們

火輪船開了沒有

前半點鐘開了

你掛了這兩幅新畫在牆上沒有
我前月掛了

那個孩子得了他要的東西沒有
得了他的父親給了他

LESSON LXXXI.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participle.</i>	
hear.	heard.	heard.	聽見
hide.	hid.	hidden.	藏
hit.	hit.	hit.	打
hold.	held.	held.	拿住
hurt.	hurt.	hurt.	傷
keep.	kept.	kept.	守
kneel.	knelt, or kneeled.	knelt.	跪
knit.	knit, or knitted.	knit, or knitted.	織打
know.	knew.	known.	知道
lade.	laded.	laden.	裝貨
lay.	laid.	laid.	放
lead.	led.	led.	引
leave.	left.	left.	離開, 留下
lend.	lent.	lent.	借
let.	let.	let.	許

Have you heard any gun to-day ?

Yes, I heard a cannon this morning.

Has any one hidden my handkerchief ?

I think that little boy hid it.

The arrow hit the target.

The boy hit the horse.

Have you hurt yourself ?

I have hurt myself a little.

Has that son kept all his father's letters.

No, he has forgotten to do so.

中國官在皇帝面前跪
 你認識那個人有多久了
 我從小的時候就認識他
 那個下人把我的書放在那裏了
 昨天我看見他放在那個書櫃裏
 你借給你表兄弟錢沒有
 沒有,若是我借給他,他將來不還我
 請你准他回家
 不准近來我許他回家次數太多了
 那個暴虐的母親留下了他的小女兒在田裏

LESSON LXXXII.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
lie.	lay.	lain.	躺
light.	lighted, or lit.	lighted, or lit.	點火
lose.	lost.	lost.	失丟
make.	made.	made.	做
mean.	meant.	meant.	意思
meet.	met.	met.	遇見
pay.	paid.	paid.	付錢
put.	put.	put.	放
read.	read.	read.	念
rid.	rid.	rid.	丟棄
ride.	rode.	ridden.	騎
ring.	rang, or rung.	rung.	搖鈴打鐘
rise.	rose.	risen.	起來
run.	ran.	run.	跑
saw.	sawed.	sawn, or sawed.	鋸開

Have the children lost their books ?

Yes, they have lost them.

When did you pay the store-keeper ?

I have not paid him yet.

I am very glad that you have rid yourself of that bad friend.

How far have you ridden to-day ?

I have ridden ten miles.

Have you ever read the Bible ?

I have done so several times.

The carpenter sawed these boards yesterday.

那個病人躺在床上多久了

他躺了兩個月了

那個木匠將來給我做椅子麼

他已經給你做了兩張椅子了

昨天買的那本書你念了沒有

我念了一半

昨天晚上誰搖鈴鐺

東家搖鈴鐺因他要叫下人

太陽上來沒有

前兩點鐘上來了

LESSON LXXXIII.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past. Participle.</i>	
say.	said.	said.	說
see.	saw.	seen.	看 見
seek.	sought.	sought.	尋 找
sell.	sold.	sold.	賣
send.	sent.	sent.	送 寄,使
set.	set.	set.	落
shake.	shook.	shaken.	搖
shed.	shed.	shed.	落,脫
shine.	shone, or shined.	shone, or shined.	照
show.	showed.	shown.	指 出
shoe.	shod.	shod.	釘 馬 掌
shoot.	shot.	shot.	用 鎗 打
shrink.	shrank, or shrunk.	shrunk.	縮
shut.	shut.	shut.	關
sing.	sung, or sang.	sung.	唱

Pluperfect tense.

The pluperfect tense is formed by adding the past participle to the past tense of the verb *have*.

RULE.

The pluperfect tenes refers to a time before a definite past time,

Had he eaten his breakfast this morning at 8 o'clock ?

Yes, he had just eaten.

When you saw your cousin, had he been to Mr. Smith's house ?

No, he had not ; he went after I saw him.

Had your father sold his old house when he bought the new one ?

Yes, he sold it a week before he bought the new house.

Have you sent the servant to the post office with my letter ?

Yes, I had just sent it when I saw you this forenoon.

Has not this cloth shrunk ?

Yes, it has shrunk badly.

你買那個布之前,那個商人給你看沒有
看了,我先看見後來買的

下人關了窗沒有

關了

他幾時關的

我來到書房之前,他已經關了

你同你的朋友拉了手沒有

你來之前,我同他拉了

那個鐵匠給那個官的馬釘了馬掌沒有
還沒有釘

LESSON LXXXIV.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
sink.	sunk, or sank.	sunk.	沉
sit.	sat.	sat.	坐
slay.	slew.	slain.	殺
sleep.	slept.	slept.	睡
slide.	slid.	slidden.	溜
slit.	slit.	slit.	割 開
smite.	smote.	smitten.	打
sow.	sowed.	sown.	撒 種
speak.	spoke.	spoken.	說
spend.	spent.	spent.	花 錢
spill.	spilt, or spilled.	spilt, or spilled.	灑
spin.	span, or spun.	spun.	紡
spit.	spit, or spat.	spit.	吐 唾
split.	split.	split.	劈 開
spread.	spread.	spread.	鋪 開

Where is your brother's steamer now ?

It has sunk in the Pacific Ocean.

When did you hear of that ?

We heard of it two months ago.

How long have you sat in that chair ?

I have sat here for two hours.

How long had you slept when that thief awoke you ?

I had slept for about four hours ; I went to bed at ten o'clock.

In America, where there are many high places, the children like to slide down hill.

The farmers have already sown their fields.

昨天我看見王先生以前你對他說話沒有
 我已經對他說了
 今年你的兄弟花多少錢
 他花了五百兩銀子
 誰灑了水在地板上
 我不知誰灑的
 告訴那個下人劈劈柴生火
 你會說英國話麼
 會說我說了五年英國話了

LESSON LXXXV.

Principal parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>	
spring.	sprang, or sprung.	sprung.	跳
stand.	stood.	stood.	站
steal.	stole.	stolen.	偷
stick.	stuck.	stuck.	粘, 插
sting.	stung.	stung.	螫
stride.	strode, or strid.	stridden.	大步走
strike.	struck.	struck.	打
string.	strung.	strung.	串錢
strive.	strove.	striven.	出力, 爭
swear.	swore, or sware.	sworn.	起誓
sweep.	swept.	swept.	掃
swell.	swelled.	swelled, or swollen.	腫
swim.	swam, or swum.	swum.	浮水
swing.	swung.	swung.	打鞦韆
take.	took.	taken.	拿

Future Perfect Tense.

The future perfect tense is formed by adding the past participle to the future tense of the verb *have*.

RULE.

The future perfect tense refers to the completion of an action at or before some future time.

How long have you been in China ?

On the twenty-second of next month I shall have been here exactly two years.

How long has he studied English ?

Month after next he will have studied three years.

Shall you have translated that dispatch in an hour's time ?

No, I shall not have done so, I shall not have had time to do so.

How long has this tree stood here ?

By next year it will have stood here just one hundred years.

Will the servant have swept the school-room by half-past eight ?

I think she will have done so

你幾時到天津來的

到外國二月一號我在這裏三年了

昨晚有人偷了你的表麼

沒有人偷,現在在我的籍子裏

你傷了你的胳膊沒有

昨天傷了,以後腫了極大

你會浮水麼

會,我從小到如今常常浮水

這半點鐘的工夫那些孩子玩耍了什麼

他們打鞦韆

LESSON LXXXVI.

Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	
teach.	taught.	taught.	教
tear.	tore, or tare.	torn.	撕開
tell.	told.	told.	告訴
think.	thought.	thought.	想
thrive.	throve, or thrived.	thriven.	興旺
throw.	threw.	thrown.	擲
thrust.	thrust.	thrust.	用力推
tread.	trod, or trode.	trodden.	踐踏
wear.	wore.	worn.	穿戴
weave.	wove.	woven.	織
weep.	wept.	wept.	哭
win.	won.	won.	勝
wind.	wound.	wound.	纏
write.	wrote.	written.	寫字

After *when* and *if*, the perfect tense may be used instead of the future perfect.

(If the future perfect tense follows *when* or *if*, *shall* must be used instead of *will*.)

When he has taught me two months longer, he will have been my teacher for six years.

When I have seen him, I shall know what to do.

When I have studied English five years, you will have done so six years.

When I have studied three years, I shall be able to speak German.

If you have translated that despatch at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon, will you bring it to my house?

I will do so with pleasure if I have finished it then.

He will have written the letter by three o'clock, if his brother has helped him. (Ambiguous.)

He will have written the letter by three o'clock, if his brother shall have helped him.

How did you tear your clothes?

I tore them climbing over a wall.

你吃完飯的時候我請他來
 你給你父親寫的那封信寫完沒有
 沒有過三四點鐘的工夫我就寫完
 那個農夫種完他的田沒有
 過兩個月的工夫他就種完
 那個小孩子花完了這一千兩銀子的時
 候他父親留下的錢他都花完了
 你喝完那杯酒你今晚喝了五杯
 爲什麼你擲你的書在地板上
 掉下去的,我沒有擲
 誰纏這個絲線
 我想那個老婦人纏了脚

LESSON LXXXVII.

Verbs.

command.	吩咐	ask.	請
entreat.	求	obey.	聽從
invite.	請	disobey.	違背
request.	請	help.	幫助

*Imperative Mood.**Singular and Plural.*

<i>Simple Form.</i>	write.
<i>Emphatic Form.</i>	do write.
<i>Negative Form.</i>	do not write.

The imperative mood expresses a command or an entreaty.

Write some sentences on your slate.

Call the servant.

Read a little louder and more distinctly.

Do not write so carelessly.

Invite your friend to come in.

Ask the guest to have a seat.

Request your brother to come here.

Children, obey your parents.

Always help your friends.

Don't ask that old man to come to dinner.

我叫你的時候,你立刻就來

你的父親吩咐你辦事,不要問他為什麼

我極餓,求你給飯吃

請你父親進來

請進來坐

開門,關門

不要跑這樣快

我告訴你的話,不要忘了

不要打破這個飯碗

LESSON LXXXVIII.

Conjugation of the Verb HEAR.

(Simple Form.)

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I hear.	we hear.
you hear.	you hear.
he hears.	they hear.

Past Tense.

I heard.	we heard.
you heard.	you heard.
he heard.	they heard.

Future Tense.

I shall hear.	we shall hear.
you will hear.	you will hear.
he will hear.	they will hear.

Perfect Tense.

I have heard.	we have heard.
you have heard.	you have heard.
he has heard.	they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

I had heard.	we had heard.
you had heard.	you had heard.
he had heard.	they had heard.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall have heard.	we shall have heard.
you will have heard.	you will have heard.
he will have heard.	they will have heard.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	hear.
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Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>
to hear.	to have heard.

Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
hearing.	heard.	having heard.

*Conjugation of the Verb HEAR.**(Progressive Form)**Active Voice.**Indicative Mood.**Present Tense.*

I am hearing.	we are hearing.
you are hearing.	you are hearing.
he is hearing.	they are hearing.

Past Tense.

I was hearing.	•	we were hearing.
you were hearing.		you were hearing.
he was hearing.		they were hearing.

Future Tense.

I shall be hearing.	we shall be hearing.
you will be hearing.	you will be hearing.
he will be hearing.	they will be hearing.

Perfect Tense.

I have been hearing.	we have been hearing.
you have been hearing.	you have been hearing.
he has been hearing.	they have been hearing.

Pluperfect Tense.

I had been hearing.	we had been hearing.
you had been hearing.	you had been hearing.
he had been hearing.	they had been hearing.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall have been hearing.	we shall have been hearing.
you will have been hearing.	you will have been hearing.
he will have been hearing.	they will have been hearing.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	be hearing.
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*Infinitive Mood.**Present Tense.*

to be hearing.

Perfect Tense.

to have been hearing.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Conjugation of the Verb HEAR.

Simple Form.

Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

I am heard.	we are heard.
you are heard.	you are heard.
he is heard.	they are heard.

Past Tense.

I was heard.	we were heard.
you were heard.	you were heard.
he was heard.	they were heard.

Future Tense.

I shall be heard.	we shall be heard.
you will be heard.	you will be heard.
he will be heard.	they will be heard.

Perfect Tense.

I have been heard.	we have been heard.
you have been heard.	you have been heard.
he has been heard.	they have been heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

I had been heard.	we had been heard.
you had been heard.	you had been heard.
he had been heard.	they had been heard.

Future Perfect Tense.

I shall have been heard.	we shall have been heard.
you will have been heard.	you will have been heard.
he will have been heard.	they will have been heard.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Singular and Plural.</i>	be heard.
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Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>
to be heard.	to have been heard.

Participles.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
being heard.	having been heard.

Transitive verbs are those which have an object.

Examples.

<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>Transitive Verb.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
I	struck	the horse.
The farmer	has sown	the seed.
The scholars	will study	their lessons.

Intransitive verbs are those which have no object.

Examples.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Intrans. Verb.</i>
The horse	runs.
The man	laughed.
The sun	has risen.

RULES.

Every verb must have a subject.

Every transitive verb in the active voice must have a subject and an object.

The passive voice is formed by prefixing the verb *to be* in all its moods and tenses to the past participle of the principal verb.

The active voice denotes that the subject does something to the object.

The passive voice denotes that the subject receives the effect of the action.

Examples.

Active Voice.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
The soldier	fired	his gun.
兵	放了	他的鎗
The scholar	studied	his lesson.
學生	看了	他的書
The merchant	sold	the cloth.
商人	賣了	布

Passive Voice.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Verb.</i>
The soldier	was killed.
兵	被人殺了 (人殺了兵)
The scholar	has been examined.
學生	被人考了 (人考了學生)
The merchant	was cheated.
商人	被人哄了 (人哄了商人)

LESSON XC.

Transitive verbs may be used in the passive voice.

RULE.

When the verb of a sentence is changed to the passive voice without changing the meaning of the sentence, the object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb, and what was the subject of the active verb follows a preposition.

Examples.

- { The soldier obeyed the officer.
- { The officer was obeyed by the soldier.

兵 聽 從 了 官

- { The scholar has read the book.
- { The book has been read by the scholar.

學 生 看 了 書

- { The horse will eat the millet.
- { The millet will be eaten by the horse.

馬 將 來 吃 高 粱

- { The barber had shaved me at 7 o'clock.
- { I had been shaved by the barber at 7 o'clock.

在七點鐘以前剃頭的剃了我的頭

By whom was the North gate opened this morning?

It was opened by the guard.

My friend was visited by several persons yesterday.

The English language is taught in this school.

All the rice which was in the bag, has been eaten.

Some of the wine which was in this jar, has been drunk.

This book has been read by a great many people.

Arithmetic is studied by foreigners more than by Chinese.

The watch which I wished to buy, has been bought by some other person.

A great many goods were exported from Tientsin last year.

有人給我一個金表

我昨天寫的那封信有人送到火輪船上去沒有送去了

人不應粗心學功課

狗常常拿老鼠

有人找着我的鉛筆沒有

找着了

昨日晚上有人偷你的東西麼

我的東西都沒有偷去

我們應尊敬父母是總不應當忘了的

(Translate each of the above sentences in both the active and the passive form.)

LESSON XCI.

Nouns.

cook.	廚子	watchmaker.	鐘表匠
gate-keeper.	看門的	store-keeper.	掌櫃的
watchman.	打更的	grocer.	賣雜貨的
policeman.	巡捕	baker.	做餅的
shoemaker.	鞋匠	photographer.	照相的

By whom were your shoes made?

They were made by the Cantonese shoemaker.

What is the business of a watchmaker.

Clocks and watches are made and repaired by a watchmaker.

Was this food prepared by your own cook?

No, it was bought of the baker.

By whom was the thief arrested?

He was taken by the French policeman.

Is there a good photographer in Tientsin?

Yes, this photograph, which you like so much, was taken in Tientsin.

昨晚誰看見那個賊
 打更的看見他
 打更的認識那個賊麼
 認識他說他是你叔叔的廚子
 上海巡捕是那國人
 有的是中國人,有的是英國人
 你要這個照相的照你的相麼
 我早就想要照一個相
 我把我的表送給鐘表匠去,因為壞了
 那個老人是我們的打更的

(In translating the above, use the passive voice, if possible.)

LESSON XCII.

Some intransitive verbs when followed by a preposition become transitive and may be used in the passive voice

look at.	看	hear of.	聽說
look for.	找	depend upon.	倚靠
look after.	看守	think of.	想起來
look into.	查看	go over.	溫書,再看
laugh at.	笑話	go on with.	還做

Sheep are looked after by shepherds.

Go over your lessons carefully.

These pages must be gone over many times.

Why is that man laughed at by everybody?

Because he is very foolish.

That child was looked for all day, but was not found.

He was laughed at when he tried to speak Chinese.

This affair must be carefully looked into.

This man cannot be depended upon.

Such a thing was never heard of before.

你靠得住那個朋友麼
 靠得住,我知他是可靠的
 你看什麼
 我看花
 你的刀找着沒有
 找了,沒有找着
 不要玩兒,還做你的文章
 我少時我母親看守着我
 我兄弟在英國的時候,我常常想他
 年輕人不應笑有年紀的人

LESSON XCIII.

<i>Verbs.</i>		<i>Nouns.</i>	
mean.	意思	meaning.	意思
		purpose.	特意
intend.	想,有意	intention.	主意
		accident.	想不到的事
<i>Adjectives.</i>		<i>Adverbs.</i>	
		{ purposely.	特意
		{ on purpose.	特意
intentional.	有意的	intentionally.	有意
unintentional.	無意的	unintentionally.	無意
accidental.	偶然的	accidentally.	偶然

Questions.

Why did you go to Hongkong?

For what purpose did you go to Hongkong?

What did you go to Hongkong for?

I went to Hongkong :—

1. to buy some goods.
2. in order to buy some goods.
3. for the purpose of buying some goods.
4. in order that I might buy some goods.
5. that I might buy some goods.
6. for some goods.

The chair has been put there in order that he may sit.

The chair was put there in order that he might sit.

I play at chess for amusement.

I intended to go to Tang-shan yesterday, but I was too busy.

The servant broke the tea-cup accidentally.

Did you go to Shanghai on purpose to see our friend ?

No, I went to buy some books, and I met him by accident.

Why do you walk so fast ?

I do so in order to catch the steamer.

His purposes are good, but he is careless.

你想幾時往北京去

我想過幾天去

去年你兄弟爲什麼往英國去

他爲念書去

你的朋友爲什麼做買賣

他做買賣爲要發財

今天下午你爲什麼往大沽去

我替我父親辦事去

你爲什麼打球

我打球爲要身子健壯

LESSON XCIV.

Nouns.

weather.	天氣	rain (adj. rainy)	雨
storm (adj. stormy).	大風雨	wind (adj. windy).	風
fog (adj. foggy).	霧	dust (adj. dusty).	土
frost (adj. frosty).	霜	hail.	雹子
mist (adj. misty).	小霧	thunder.	雷
snow (adj. snowy).	雪	lightning.	閃電

Adjectives.

cool.	涼	mild.	煖
cold.	冷	warm.	煖
raw.	冷	hot.	熱
chilly.	冷	still.	無風
unsettled.	天氣不定	clear.	晴天

Verbs.

rain.	下雨	blow.	颳風
snow.	下雪	thunder.	打雷
hail.	下雹子	lighten.	打閃

RULE.

It is often used as an indefinite subject of verbs:
(especially of verbs referring to the weather).

In the morning it was foggy, and in the afternoon it
rained.

Does it ever hail here. ?

Yes, and sometimes it snows.

In the summer it thunders and lightens.

In Tientsin it is very mild in the autumn.

How far is it to Peking.

It is 360 *li* from Tientsin to Peking.

It was very warm this forenoon, and at noon it hailed.

The weather is very unsettled; it may rain or snow at any.
time.

It is too chilly to walk in the evening.

你喜歡甚麼天氣

我不喜歡冷天亦不喜歡有霧

廣東有時下雪麼

廣東不下雪,常常下雨

打雷的時候你怕麼

我不怕雷,我怕閃電

有霧的時火輪船必須慢走

若是雨水多,河水要長

若是颶風,天氣要冷

農夫怕大雹,因大雹打壞莊稼

LESSON XCV.

Nouns.

fuel.	柴火	stove.	火爐
coal.	煤	stove-pipe.	鐵烟筒
charcoal.	炭	chimney.	磚烟筒
hard coal.	硬煤	smoke.	烟
soft coal.	烟煤	ashes.	灰
coke.	焦炭	kerosene.	煤油

RULE.

It may be used with a relative pronoun (usually *that*), to emphasize any noun or pronoun in a sentence.

I bought some coal yesterday.

It was I that bought some coal yesterday.

It was some coal that I bought yesterday.

It was yesterday that I bought some coal.

Questions.

1. Does your friend burn coal or coke ?
2. Is coal or coke burned by your friend ?
3. Is it your friend that burns coke ?
4. Is it by your friend that coke is burned ?
5. Is it coke that your friend burns ?
6. Is it coke that is burned by your friend ?

Answers.

1. My friend burns coke.
2. Coke is burned by my friend.
3. It is my friend that burns coke.
4. It is by my friend that coke is burned.
5. It is coke that my friend burns.
6. It is coke that is burned by my friend.

Was it you that spilled kerosene on my coat ?

No, it was not I.

Is it hard coal that you are using in that stove ?

No, it is soft coal.

Is it for fuel that you use this red wood ?

No, it is for making furniture.

Charcoal is made from wood.

Coke is made from coal.

The smoke goes up the stove-pipe and into the chimney.

The ashes must be taken out every day.

你燈裏點的是煤油還是蔴油

是煤油

這個小火爐裏你用的是煤麼

是木炭

冬天天津有牛莊那樣冷麼

牛莊冷

你會說法國話這是真的麼

真的,我亦會說德國話

上月我在北京遇見的是你的朋友麼

是,他對我說他在那裏看見你

LESSON XCVI.

Nouns.

railroad.	鐵路	luggage.	行李
locomotive.	機器車	fare.	車費
car	火車	ticket.	車票
station.	車站	guard.	車守
freight.	貨水脚	driver.	管機器車人

RULE.

It may be used when the subject is an infinitive or a clause.

{ To travel by railroad is pleasant.

{ It is pleasant to travel by railroad.

{ To carry much luggage is inconvenient.

{ It is inconvenient to carry much luggage.

{ That China must have more railroads is evident.

{ It is evident that China must have more railroads.

The driver looks after the locomotive.

The guard takes care of the passengers.

What is it that draws the cars?

It is the locomotive.

The place where the cars stop is called the station.

How much is the fare from this station to the next one?

It is five hundred cash.

坐在機器車裏的那個人是誰
 是管機器車的人
 看守機器車是不易
 有人在我家裏看見他是真的
 他來不來是不一定
 收票的是誰
 車守收票
 從此地到唐山每担貨多少車費
 若是行李就沒有車費
 這輛車客滿

LESSON XCVII.

<i>Verbs.</i>		<i>Nouns.</i>	
oblige.	叫人辦	obligation.	該當
compel.	勉強	compulsion.	勉強
force.	勉強	force.	勉強
must.	必定	necessity.	須要

Adjectives.

compulsory.	勉强的
necessary.	必須要的
unnecessary.	不必須要的

1. I have to go to Peking.
 2. I must go to Peking,
 3. I am obliged to go to Peking.
 4. I am compelled to go to Peking.
 5. I am forced to go to Peking.
- I shall have to go next week.
 I must go next week.
 I shall be obliged to go next week.
 I shall be compelled to go next week.
 I shall be forced to go next week.

I had to go to the Yamén yesterday, and so I could not come to school.

I was unwell yesterday, but was obliged to go to the store.

The boy did not wish to study, but his father compelled him to do so.

He became very poor and was forced to sell everything he had to get food.

If he does not behave better, I shall be compelled to punish him.

The robbers said they would kill me if I would not give them my watch, so I was forced to do so.

The robbers said, "We will kill you if you will not give us your watch."

When a ship is in a storm, it is sometimes necessary to throw some of the cargo into the sea.

You are under no obligation to do that.

It is unnecessary for him to say anything.

今年你必須上北京去麼

是,三月裏我必須去

爲什麼必須去呢

因三月裏有考試

現在我必須讀書

你父親強叫你上書房來麼

不是,現在我必須讀書,因爲我若不
讀書,將來是個無用的人

雨是一定少不得的,因爲沒有雨,樹
木禽獸都要死

飯是不能免的,酒不是不能免的

若是你要全明白英文你必須多念
英國書,亦多同外國人說話

LESSON XCVIII.

Nouns.

condition.	比喻的事
possibility.	能有的事
impossibility.	不能有的事
probability.	大概有的事
improbability.	大概没有的事
certainty.	一定的事
uncertainty.	不一定的事

Adjectives.

conditional.	比喻的
possible.	能有的
impossible.	不能有的
probable.	大概有的
improbable.	大概没有的
certain.	一定的
uncertain.	不一定的

Conditional Sentences.

RULE.

If a condition expresses what is possible and nothing is implied as to its certainty or uncertainty, the tenses are used as in other sentences (except as explained in Lessons LXXII and LXXXVI).

If the cars are in time, you will be late.

If it rains to-morrow, I shall not go.

If he asked me for the book yesterday, I gave it to him,
but I do not remember.

If you had a gun, why did you not shoot the tiger?

If the cloth is too dear, don't buy it.

If you go to school, study diligently.

If you undertake anything, do it thoroughly.

If you have learned your lesson at 9 o'clock, you may go
home then.

If you think of it when you are in Peking, you may buy
me a vase.

If I go to Peking, I will certainly do so.

你若是找你的筆,你一定找得着
 你若是倚靠那個人,你就要賠錢
 爐子裏若有火,這屋裏就煖
 我若有幾個錢,我就給那乞丐人
 你若有刀,請你借給我
 我若是有一張紙,我就寫一封信
 你來的時候,我若是吃完了飯,我就同
 你去走
 我昨天若是看見他,我就同他說話
 車守若是問你要票,你必須給他
 我下月若是往唐山去,我坐火車去

LESSON XCIX.

<i>Nouns.</i>		<i>Verbs.</i>	完 住 到 化 過
term.	上學日子	finish.	
vacation.	放學日子	stay.	
examination.	考試	attend.	
eclipse.	食(日食,月食)	melt.	
ice.	冰	cross.	

Conditional Sentences.

Present, Future, or General Time.

RULE.

If a condition expresses what is impossible, improbable or very uncertain, present, future or general time is expressed by the past tense of the principal verb or the past tense of an auxiliary verb followed by the present infinitive of the principal verb.

[In the sentences use *were* for *was*.]

If the term closed to-day, I should at once start for Shanghai.

If I did not pass my examination next month, my father would be much displeased.

If the ice were a little stronger, I would cross the river upon it.

If you left school now, what would you do?

I should look for a position in some hong.

If you went away, I would not stay.

If there were an eclipse of the sun to-morrow, I should be glad to see it.

If the ice should melt in January, the steamers might come from Shanghai.

If a man had wings he could fly.

If I were you, I would not buy that watch.

若是你看見一隻老虎你有什麼辦法

我若是看見一隻老虎我就用鎗打他

若是明天天氣冷我不願意去

若是我能說俄國話我願在俄國遊歷

若是我有大力量我願意辦這個

若是你的身量再高一點那個門你進不來

今晚若是月食許多人害怕

若是那個人說英國話說好一點不至於叫人笑話他

我若是你我不願意這樣辦

他若是一個聰明人他要問別人怎麼樣辦那件事情

LESSON C.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>		<i>Auxiliary Verbs.</i>	
		<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
if.	若是, 如果	may.	might.
unless.	若不	can.	could.
although.	雖然	must.	——
provided that.	若是	will.	would.
suppose.	比方	shall.	should.

Conditional Sentences.

Past Time.

RULE.

If a condition expresses what is impossible, improbable, very uncertain, or contrary to fact, past time is expressed by the pluperfect tense of the principal verb or the past tense of the auxiliary verb followed by the perfect infinitive of the principal verb.

[After *wish*, the conditional forms may be used.]

If I had been you, I would not have done so.

He would not have come, unless he had been invited.

I would have helped him, provided that he had tried to help himself.

I wish that it had not rained yesterday, for I caught a bad cold.

I wish that you would be more careful.

If his brother would have lent him money, he would have gone to America

Unless you can tell us, nobody understands this affair.

If there had been an eclipse of the sun yesterday, no one could have seen it, for it was cloudy.

I will not go, though I might go if I wished.

Though you offered me a thousand taels, I would not do this.

如若我父親准我買一匹馬我願買就是
他不准

昨天我問他明天我可以往唐山去麼他
說如我想去就可以去

我一定知道,如果他想去就能去(他不想去)

如若明天我有工夫就可以往大沽去
(我沒有工夫)

昨天他如果能辦,他就當辦了(不能)

如果現在他能去,他願去(不能)

如果他來問我,我向他說實話

(大概他不問我)

如果准我同他說話,我能告訴他一件極
要緊的事(不准我)

我甚願天津的冬天不這樣冷

昨天我見了我的朋友我沒有問他那宗
事我甚願問了他

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